The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,3 1.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship Ethiopia, 1,132 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 28th September, at noon.

	Sept.		Oct.
Leave Bombay	28	Leave Galle	6
,, Carwar	30	,, Negapatam	8
	Oct.	,, Pondicherry	9
,, Mangalore	1	,, Madras	11
,, Cannanore	2	,, Coconada	13
,, Calicut	2	,, Vizagapatam	14
,, Beypore	2	,, Bimlipatam	14
,, Cochin	3	,, Gopalpore	15
,, Tuticorin	4	,, False Point	16
,, Colombo	5	Arrives Calcutta	17

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

The steam-ship Euphrates, 442 tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on Monday, the 27th September at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE MALABAR COST.

THE well known First Class Steamer PHLOX, E. Baker, Commander, will leave for the undernoted Ports, every MONDAY, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M.

Unjunwell,	Malwan,
Rutnagherry,	Vingorla,
Jeytapoor,	Goa, Panjim,

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSASJEE, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter to J. DIXON, Apollo Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days :—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Sunday.
,, Rutnagherry	Sunday.	,, Beypore	Monday.
,, Malwan	,,	,, Calicut	,,
,, Vingorla	,,	,, Tellicherry	Tuesday.
,, Goa	Monday.	,, Cannanore	,,
,, Carwar	,,	,, Mangalore	Wednesday
,, Compta	,,	,, Coompta	Thursday.
,, Mangalore	Tuesday.	,, Carwar	,,
,, Cannanore	Wednesday.	,, Goa	,,
,, Tellicherry	,,	,, Vingorla	Friday.
,, Calicut	,,	,, Malwan	,,
,, Beypore	,,	,, Rutnagherry	Saturday.
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Sunday.

The Steamer Lord Clyde, Captain Hewett, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 25th September. For freight and passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 18th September, 1869.

WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN can be accommodated with BOARD and LODGING with a respectable Family in the Fort. Good Situation. Address 201, Office of this Paper.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO BE LET, a neat, comfortable, small BUNGALOW, No. 320, Lower Colaba. Rent moderate. For particulars apply to RAGOO SHAMJEE, Milliner, Meadow Street.

TO BE LET, the 1st FLOOR of BLOCK No. 2, Elphinstone Circle. For further particulars apply to REMINGTON & Co.

Bombay, 30th June, 1869.

TO LET, with immediate possession, the TOP FLOOR of a House No. 3, in Meadow Street, over Mrs. Hern's Millinery Establishment, suitable for Residence or Offices, with the use of a Cook-room on the ground floor. For Rent and other particulars apply to M. B. COHEN & Co.

NOTICES.

ISAAC BROWN,
SHIP AND HOUSE PLUMBER, PAINTER, GLAZIER, GASFITTER, BELL HANGER, PAPER HANGER, and GENERAL DECORATOR.
COPPERSMITH WORK
AND BRASS AND IRON CASTINGS UNDERTAKEN.

All orders punctually attended to on the most favourable terms.
No. 1, Tamarind Lane, opposite Royal Hotel, Fort.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
No. 11, Hummum Street, Bombay,
And No. 4, East Street, Poona.

FRESH STOCK OF VERY BEST STATIONARY.

	Rs.	
NOTE PAPER, White Linear, per pack	1	8
Ditto, Coloured, per box	1	8
FOOLSCAP, best ruled, per quire	0	10
Do. best French ,,	0	6
OVERLAND LETTER PAPER, blue Linear, per quire	0	12
LETTER PAPER, Cream laid, per quire	0	8
Do. do. Linear ,,	0	12
LADIES' VISITING CARDS, per pack	0	12
GENTLEMEN'S ditto	0	8
LETTER COPYING BOOKS of various size and sorts.		
COPYING BOOKS, Blank ruled, Foolscap and Quarto size.		
GUM, prepared, in bottles, price each	1	0
PEN MENDERS, each	5	0
MITCHELL'S STEEL PENS of sorts, per box	1	0
GILLOT'S ditto	1	8
Packets of GREEN and RED RIBBONS for attaching papers, per packet	0	8
BAZAAR BOOKS, each	1	8
ENVELOPES of all sizes, colours, and sorts.		
TRACING PAPER, per sheet	1	12
INKSTANDS, DATE MARKERS, and SLATES in great variety		

EXPECTED BY NEXT MAIL.

WORLD OF FASHION for August	0	12
LE FOLLETT ,,	1	0
LONDON and PARIS FASHION for August	0	12

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

PERIODICALS AND NEWSPAPERS.
THE "HOME NEWS," BY EVERY MAIL.

WE are now prepared to register orders for the supply of all ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS. List of prices, &c., can be had on application.
CHESSON & WOODHALL.
11, Hummum Street, Bombay, 8th September, 1869.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.
J. J. CORDES & Co.,
The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross," as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.
DOS WORKS:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE ENGLAND.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay every four weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The s. s. KRISHNA, 1,500 Tons, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 29th September.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

REQUIREMENTS.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with Straps,
½ ,, Under Vests.	1 Maud.
2 ,, Linen Collars,	1 Inverness Cape.
1 ,, Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 ,, Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
½ ,, Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
½ ,, Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat,
1 ,, White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEWSPAPER FILE MISSING.—A File of the "Bombay Gazette" for the half-year from January to June 1867, belonging to the "Bombay Gazette" Office, has been missing for several months. The person to whom the File was lent will oblige by returning it immediately.

WANTED, to PURCHASE, Two Ship's BOATS, or Captain's GIGS, one pulling 6 oars and other 4. To be steady, strong, and in good condition, with oars and rudders complete. Particulars to be sent to J. R., Bombay Post Office.

Bombay, 22nd September, 1869.

J. T. T. BROWN, Undertaker, Engraver, Sculptor and Painter, begs to inform the Public of Bombay and Out-stations that he has opened an Establishment at No. 3, Byculla Terrace, Bellasis Road, Byculla, where all orders for Funerals, Monuments, Tablets, and Signboards of all descriptions will be carefully attended to and promptly executed by European Workmen, at the shortest notice and on moderate rates; and trusts he will receive the patronage hitherto shown him.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship ALTCAR, from Liverpool, Captain Harvey, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

The Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after they have left the ship's deck.

PELLY & Co.,
Agents for Captain Harvey, Ship Altcar.
Bombay, 22nd September, 1869.

THE SMOKE NUISANCE

GEORGE JONES, Boiler Maker, No. 5, Grant Buildings Colaba, begs to inform all Owners of Factories that, after many years' study, he has completed an invention to Consume Smoke and at the same time to Save the Consumption of Coals, making the old Cornish Boilers to generate steam better than any other boilers, by placing the invention in the furnaces, and his drafting door. The invention is very simple, can be placed in a few days, and, when properly fixed, will prevent the Nuisance of Smoke both afloat and ashore. This invention is not for boilers fixed in the old form with fires underneath the casing, but for the boilers now ordinarily used with fire in the furnace. The inventor can venture to say, that with his invention, three Boilers will do the work of four Boilers without it. A small model can be seen at any time.

Mrs. HERN,
3, MEADOW STREET, FORT,

BEGS to intimate that she has OPENED her GOODS, and has the following extensive Stock on hand, all of which are new and fashionable :—

Coloured Silk Dresses, both for evening and ordinary wear, Moiré Antiques, Foulards, Japanese Silks, Silk Grenadines in great variety; Woollen Grenadines, Lamas, Merinoes, Prints, Muslins, Spangled Tulles, Tarlatans; Croquet Petticoats, made up Print Dresses for morning wear, made up Dresses; Berthas, Sash Ribbons and Ribbons, Laces, Blonds, Flowers, Feathers, Honiton Lace square, Garibaldies, made up Sashes; Black Grenadine, Serge, Black Silk, White Silk, Brillanté, Bournous, Jackets, Lace Fichus, Silk Fichus, Coloured Velvets, Black Velvet, Fringes, Tassels, Black Lace Tunic, Riding Habit, White Grenadine Robes, Limerick Lace Square, Bridal Wreaths, Tulle falls, Lace Handkerchiefs, Pocket Fans, Combs, Ornaments for Hair; Material for Opera Cloaking, Chignons, Frizettes, Velvet Hats, made up Bonnets, Infants' Christening Robe, Infants' Cloaks, Hoods, Bonnets, Hats, Cambric Trimmings, Babies' Bodies.

Every requisite for Wedding and Mourning orders.

Up-country orders must be accompanied by a remittance.

NOTICES.

DOLLOND'S.

DOLLOND'S TELESCOPES.

DOLLOND, 59, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Established upwards of 100 years. Optician to the Queen, the Admiralty, India Office, Trinity House, and Royal National Life Boat Institution. Manufacturer of Achromatic Telescopes (invented by his ancestor in 1758), Binoculars, Microscopes, Spectacles, and Mathematical Instruments of best quality. Catalogues on application. The public are cautioned against spurious articles bearing a forgery or imitation of the name.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL'S
PRICED CATALOGUE OF FIRST-CLASS BOOTS
at Moderate Prices for Cash,
Post free to India on application.
THE GENTLEMAN'S GUINEA ELASTIC BOOTS,
Calf for Walking, or Patent Leather for Dress, free to India by sample post on receipt of remittance for 22s., and a paper pattern size of sole. Remittances to be crossed "Bank of England."
THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
192, Oxford Street, London, W.

D. NICHOLSON AND COMPANY.
SILK, WOOLLEN, AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN AGENTS,
50, 51 & 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London,

Invite the attention of Merchant and Trader throughout India and China, to the fact that they have had 25 years' experience of SHIPPERS of GOODS to those Markets, and that they undertake the execution of Indents on the closest wholesale terms.

N.B.—A Price List containing full particulars of every description of Silks, Woollens, Muslins, Calicoes, Prints, Clothing, Millinery, Jewelry, Carpets, Blankets, &c., &c.; and every particular necessary for ordering goods from D. N. & Co.'s London Warehouse, sent post free.

Terms—Not less than 50 per cent. to accompany Indents, and balance against Bills of Lading.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,
50, 51 & 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London,
Sole Agents for the WANZER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY and the BRITTANIA SEWING MACHINE COMPANY for the City of London.
Bankers—Messrs. Martin & Co., Lombard Street.

N.B.—Price Lists can be procured from, and orders sent direct, or through Messrs. Balmer, Lawrie, & Co., Calcutta; and also of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay.

BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA,
INTRODUCED AND PREPARED BY
ALFRED BISHOP, Manufacturing Chemist,
17 and 18, Peck's Fields, Mile-end New Town, London.

This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities, which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its cooling, refreshing, and mild aperient properties, as well as in its flavour as a saline draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

N.B.—The genuine has the name of Bishop upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in Tubes, Citrate of Lithia Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations.

In Chancery.—Caution.—Bishop's Granular Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia.—Mr. Bishop, having discovered that the Label which he has used for the last five years was being imitated, recently applied to the Court of Chancery for an Injunction to restrain such imitation. The Injunction was immediately granted, and the Defendant was ordered to pay all Mr. Bishop's Costs and destroy the Labels complained of.

Also,—Bishop's New Remedy for Sea-sickness.
Should be in the hands of every person travelling by Sea.
Agents for Western India.—TREACHER & Co.

LEA and PERRINS,
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
Declared by Connoisseurs
to be
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE, and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

NOTICES.

MR. JOHN H. WILLY, PIANIST AND TUNER.

LESSONS GIVEN on the Pianoforte, and Accompaniments played for Amateur Vocalists. Mr. WILLY has had great experience as an Accompanyist, having travelled for 8 years with the celebrated Distine Family, and was on a tour for 4 months with the renowned Thalberg party, consisting of Misses A. 0e M. Williams, Miss Bassano, Mr F Williams, Signors Ciabatti and Thalberg. Solo Pianist.
6 Clare Road, Byculla.

MR. JOHN H. WILLY, Professor of Music, begs respectfully to announce that he has engaged, at great expense, a party to come out direct from London. They will leave by the P. & O. Co.'s Steamer of the 25th inst. Mr. WILLY has been advised that they are superior to those of his last engagement, and feels confident that he will give every satisfaction to the Public of Bombay. The Grant Road Theatre is being entirely renovated, a new ceiling will be placed, and the interior re-covered also a Coat of Arms placed over the front of the Stage; while the outside will be entirely cleaned, and railings will be placed along the front, and gateways erected. The parties coming have had the honour of performing before their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh and suite, by command.
6 Clare Road, Byculla.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The 4th PRACTICE MEETING will be HELD in the Town Hall on THURSDAY EVENING, the 23rd instant.

Music for Practice.

"The Primrose" } Mendelssohn.
"The Morning Prayer" }
"May Queen"—1st Chorus Sterndale Bennett.

The fifth Meeting will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 29th instant, at 9 P.M., for the Practice of Instrumental Music.

ALFRED WAKE,
Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
SEASON 1869-70.

Patron.
His Excellency Sir SEYMOUR FITZGERALD, K.C.S.I.

Vice Patrons.
The Hon'ble Sir RICHARD COUCH,
The Lord BISHOP of BOMBAY.

President.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice GIBBS.

Vice Presidents.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice LLOYD,
The Hon'ble A. H. CAMPBELL.

Members of Committee.

C. E. Chapman, Esq., C.S.,	M. Mull, Esq.,
R. A. Dallas, Esq., LL.D.,	W. Nicol, Esq.,
George Foggo, Esq.,	W Paris, Esq.,
Rev. W. Maule,	T. F. Punnett, Esq.,

A. Steinacker, Esq.

Treasurer.—H. E. Astley, Esq.

Joint Secretaries.
H. S. Bostock and A. Wake, Esqs.

Musical Directors.
A. Steinacker, Esq. (Honorary.)
Herr Schmuck.

Terms of Subscription.

Performing Members :
Rs. 20 per annum ... ...Tickets transferable.

Ordinary Members :
Rs. 20 ₩ an. entitling the holder to one seat ... }
Rs. 30 ₩ an. entitling the holder to two seats... } Tickets not
Rs. 35 ₩ an. entitling the holder to three seats. } transferable.
Rs. 40 ₩ an. entitling the holder to four seats.. }

Members who have signified their intention of subscribing will oblige by paying the amount due to the Treasurer.

Ladies and Gentlemen intending to subscribe are requested to be kind enough to send in their names without delay to the Honorary Secretaries.

H. S. BOSTOCK, } Joint Hon. Secretaries.
A. WAKE, }

NOTICE.—WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY (in Liquidation).—A FOURTH and FINAL DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of the above Company, at the rate of Rupees Twenty-nine per share, will be payable to the Shareholders on and after MONDAY, the 27th September, instant, on application to the undersigned, at the offices of the London, Asiatic, and American Company, Limited, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

Share Certificates must be produced at the time of application.

A. E. ASHLEY, Liquidator,
Western Insurance Company.
Bombay, 20th September, 1869.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION (Limited).

ધી બૉંમબે બરમા ટરેડીંગ કૉરપોરેશન લીમીટેડ.

धी बेंबे बरमा टरेडींग कोरपोरेशन लिमिटेड.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the Offices of the Corporation, No. 25, Church Gate Street, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of September, instant, at half past 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the following purposes :—

1st. To receive and consider the Report of the Directors and the Audited Account for the year ending 31st May last.
2nd. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3rd. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.
4th. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers.
Bombay, 18th September, 1869.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY (Limited).—DIRECT TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION with GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, via the PERSIAN GULF, PERSIA, RUSSIA, PRUSSIA, and the NORDERNEY SUB-MARINE CABLE to LONDON.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TELEGRAPHIC LINES of this Company, via the above-mentioned route, WILL BE OPENED for the TRANSMISSION of MESSAGES, about the middle of November or beginning of December of the present year, when such modifications will be introduced in the tariff as will greatly facilitate telegraphic correspondence.

The telegraphs of the Company will be worked by English telegraphists, from end to end; and this great desideratum, together with the absolute control of the traffic, to be exercised by the Company, cannot fail to effect a very considerable reduction of the time now occupied in the transmission of messages between India and the United Kingdom and the Continent of Europe.

The errors and mutilation of messages, which are now so universally complained of, will be reduced to a minimum. Unity of management, combined with the new system of automatic telegraphy to be introduced upon the Company's lines, cannot fail to produce this result.

By order of the Board,
H. WEAVER, Secretary.

General Offices of the Company, 16, Telegraph Street, Moorgate Street, London.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRM of Messrs LIMJEE DINSHAW & Co., of No. 2,447 East Street, Poona, have CLOSED their BUSINESS. All persons who are indebted to the said Firm are requested to pay their respective DEBTS within one month from this date; and all persons having claims against the said Firm are requested to send in and receive their respective claims within the said one month from this date.—Dated this 28th day of August 1869.

LIMJEE DINSHAW & Co.

DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. RAMOOBHOY HABIBBHOY in the Firm carried on at Bombay under the name and style of Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, and at Hangkong, Canton, Macao, and Shanghai, in China, under the name and style of Ramoobhoy Habibbhoy, was on the 12th day of August last CEASED and DETERMINED. REHEMOOBHOY HABIBBHOY.

Bombay 3rd September, 1869.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine up to 1 P.M., on FRIDAY, the 24th instant, for a Steam Vessel required for the service of Government for one month certain, or longer if required, of not less than three hundred Horse Power, Government providing Coal. The Vessel tendering will be required to be docked and ready for service by the 1st proximo.

Further particulars can be obtained at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine on application.

The services of the Vessel to be taken up will be made available for towing or other purposes as required.

The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of declining any tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 20th September, 1869.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY,—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act of 1866, and of the UNION BANK of BOMBAY (Limited.)

We hereby give notice, that an APPLICATION WILL BE MADE to the Sitting Judge, in Chambers, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of September, instant, for an order that Sorabjee Tameoljee, the continuing Liquidator of the Union Bank of Bombay (Limited), be appointed Sole Liquidator of the said Bank, with all the powers heretofore given to the Liquidators heretofore appointed.—Dated this 16th day of September, 1869.

C. E. & F. STANGER LEATHES,
Attorneys for the Liquidator of the said Bank.

NOTICE.—Mr. GEORGE COTTON and Mr. RALPH HYDE CHEETHAM have been admitted PARTNERS in our Firm from the 1st day of July, 1869, and the business hitherto conducted under the style or firm of James Greaves & Co. will, on and after this date, be carried on under the style or firm of GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

JAMES GREAVES & Co.
Broach, 15th September, 1869.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have made arrangements to REPRESENT the following FIRMS in India, viz. :—

Messrs. Platt Brothers & Co. (Ld.), Machinists, Oldham.
Messrs. Hick, Hargreaves, & Co., Engineers, &c., Bolton.
Messrs. Daniel Adamson & Co., Boiler Makers, &c., Newton Moor, near Manchester.

And are now prepared to execute orders for every description of Cotton Machinery, Engines, Boilers, and Mill Stores.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.
Broach, 15th September, 1869.

FOR SALE, by Private Contract, the undermentioned properties at BROACH, viz. ;—

A piece of LAND situate at Vizulpore, measuring 54,783 square yards, with the Cotton Ginning Manufactory, Dwelling Houses, Godowns, and Outhouses standing thereon, and all the Machinery, Tools, &c., thereto belonging.

A piece of CULTIVATED LAND known by the name of "Hukeemjee's Vuzeefa," situate at Vizulpore, measuring 36,322 square yards.

A piece of GARDEN GROUND situate at Vizulpore, measuring 4,605 square yards, with the Bungalow, Stable, and Outhouses standing thereon.

A piece of GROUND situated in the Town, measuring 7,759 square yards, with the Dwelling House, Stable, and Outhouses standing thereon, known by the name of Minguel De Souza's Bungalow.

A piece of GROUND situate in the Town, measuring 897 square yards, with the Dwelling House standing thereon, now in the occupation of Byramshaw Dhunjeebhoy.

A piece of GROUND situate in the Town, measuring 2,403 square yards, with the Dwelling House and Outhouses standing thereon, known as Ardaseer's house.

The REMAINDER of a LEASE of 99 years, dated 11th April 1867, of the garden called Begum Barri, measuring 2,852¼ square yards, with the Dwelling House, Stable, and Outhouses standing thereon.

For further particulars apply to the MANAGER, LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA, Limited
Bombay, 13th September, 1869.

TOBACCO,
THOMAS BEAR'S PREPARED TOBACCOS.
VIRGINIA, BIRD'S-EYE, SHAG, LATAKIAH, &c.
Trade Mark—The Elephant.
Sold by Chemists and Store-keepers throughout the world.
N.B.—Ask for BEAR'S TOBACCOS, and see that you get them Manufactory—BOROUGH, LONDON.
*** Price Lists Post Free.
Agents.—Bombay : Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

MONSOON WATERPROOF SUITS.—Messrs. BADHAM & Co. have received a large supply of the best make, consisting of
Coats—Leggins—Caps, ventilated.

Messrs. BADHAM and COMPANY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
Apollo House. Bombay.

By Appointment.
To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN; and SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G.C.B., K.S.I.
The present Viceroy and Governor General, His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the EARL OF MAYO, K.P.

MONSOON SEASON.

MESSRS. BADHAM and COMPANY beg to announce the arrival Overland of special selections in their departments for the above season.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.		Rs.
BADHAM'S	Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen	12	to	21
BADHAM'S	Superfine do. do.	18	,,	21
BADHAM'S	Balbriggan embossed Silk	25		
BADHAM'S	Fine Striped and Fancy	14	,,	20
BADHAM'S	Mixed Silk and Cotton	25		
BADHAM'S	Superfine Grey and Mixed Merino	13	,,	18½
BADHAM'S	Extra Superfine do. Mixed Striped	21	,,	24
BADHAM'S	Lisle Thread ½ Hose	20		
BADHAM'S	Do. do. Fancy Striped	23		
BADHAM'S	Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	25	,,	45
BADHAM'S	Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikaring, &c., per pair	3	,,	6
BADHAM'S	Celebrated India Gauze Under Vests	4½		
BADHAM'S	Silk and Wool Pants	6	,,	8
BADHAM'S	Bathing Drawers, Plain and Fancy Striped	2½		

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM'S	Wove Flax or Prince of Wales' Shirting, a new material, absorbing and comfortable for the Rains	8½		
BADHAM'S	Spun Silk, all colours and new patterns	12½		
BADHAM'S	Wove Flannel and Printed Shirts	10		
BADHAM'S	Silk and Wool Indispensable	10½		
BADHAM'S	French Printed Shirts	60	to	70
BADHAM'S	Long Cloth Shirts	45		
BADHAM'S	Cambric Linen Fronts and Cuffs	55	,,	65
BADHAM'S	Dress Shirts, Plaited and Embroidered Fronts each	7	,,	30

SCARF AND TIE DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	as.
BADHAM'S SCARFS and TIES.	The Zoo	3	0
	The Rotton Row	3	0
	The Bond Street	3	0
	The Latest Novelty	3	0
	The O. K. Thing	3	0
	The Baden Baden	3	0
	The Harrogate	3	0

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.		Rs.
BADHAM'S	Overland Trunks, Patent Sock Steel, Protection Ribbs, with Brass Screws—highly recommended	20	to	32
BADHAM'S	Solid leather Portmanteaus	50	to	70
BADHAM'S	Railway do.	16	,,	30
BADHAM'S	Courier Bags	5	,,	12½
BADHAM'S	Real Morocco Courier Bags	10	,,	16
BADHAM'S	Clothes Bags	5	,,	6½
BADHAM'S	Whitney Rugs	12	,,	30
BADHAM'S	Scotch Mauds	12	,,	34
BADHAM'S	Red Blankets per pair	25		

Overland Chairs, Rug Straps, Cholera Belts.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

			Rs.	as.
BADHAM'S NAPLES FELTS.	Falkland, Eglington	Drab latest shape, Tall	19	0
	Jerome, Cantab, Isis, Derby, Worthing, Brighton	Drab and Black	7	8
BADHAM'S DRESS HATS.	Falkland, Eglington	The new shape, Extra quality	14	0
	Lincoln and Bennetts		16	0

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	as.
BADHAM'S	Pall Mall per doz.	7	0
BADHAM'S	,, ,, with Tie	7	8
BADHAM'S	Belgium	7	0
BADHAM'S	,, with Tie	7	8
BADHAM'S	Shakspeare	7	0
BADHAM'S	,, with Tie	7	8
BADHAM'S	Regent	7	0
BADHAM'S	Indian	7	0
BADHAM'S	West End improved	7	0

BADHAM'S BRACES AND BELTS.	Guyot's French Brace	2	8
	Ex Long India Rubber	3	0
	United Service	3	0
	Briddle Leather Belts	3	0
	Patent do. do.	3	0

BADHAM'S ANGOLAS, RIDING CORDS, VESTINGS AND COATINGS. Consists of a large assortment of the latest productions, all well shrunk, for Dress, Riding, Shooting and Hunting Suits. Special white Serges for Cricket and Boating. The Goods are obtained from the best manufactures, and are specially selected for India.

BADHAM'S OVERLAND KIT. The attention of Travellers is directed to this important Department. Those passing through Bombay with little time to spare will find every quisite for a sea or land journey ready for use.

ELLWOOD HELMETS. Hunting, Shooting, Riding, Walking. With patent inner-band, fits any shaped Head. A splendid protection.

HAWKES' HELMETS. The new Regulation Helmet bearing the name of Hawkes, patentee, inside.

		Rs.		Rs.
BADHAM'S JEWELLERY.	Gold Solitaires, plain	15	to	30
	do. do. chased	15	,,	30
	do. do. enameled	15	,,	30
	Gold Sleeve Links	18	,,	30
	do. Shirt Studs	14	,,	30
	do. Collar Studs	8	,,	10
	do. Scarf Ring	10	,,	15
	do. Scarf Pins, latest novelties	10	,,	30

A large assortment of Lund's patent Solitaires and Studs looks equal to solid Gold at half the price.

BADHAM'S LINENS.	Damask Napkins of all sizes ..			
	Damask Table Clocks to d ne four to twenty			
	Gent's Cambric Handkerchiefs ...	12½	to	25
	Gent's Cambric Handkerchiefs, Gold Border	6½	,,	16½
	Gent's French Cambric Photos, a novelty	30		

BADHAM and Company,
ndian Hosiers.
Apollo House. Bombay.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEO. NICOLL AND COMPANY,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
1, ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

MRS. LAKES
MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE.
7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY,

Every description of MILLINERY on hand.
Kept up by supplies received OVERLAND.

A large assortment of Children's DRESSES, PELISSES, CLOAKS, HATS, HOODS, SOCKS, &c., always in Stock.

WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS carefully attended to.
LADIES OWN MATERIALS made up.

"ORDERS FROM OUTSTATIONS must be accompanied by a REMITTANCE, OR REFERENCE FOR PAYMENT IN BOMBAY."

BULL & Co.,
TAILORS, HABITMAKERS,
PROFESSED TROUSERS AND BREECHES MAKERS,
2, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TERMS—CASH.

BULL & Co. have much pleasure in announcing to the Public in general that they have just received (Overland) a choice selection of Woollen Goods, manufactured expressly to their order for the present season.

The principle upon which Bull & Co. conduct their business enables them to offer unrivalled advantage to their Customers.

1. All goods imported by Bull & Co. being manufactured to their special order, Gentlemen may rely upon having an article particularly adapted to this climate.

2. Bull & Co. receive their monthly supplies Overland. Constituents can therefore always have the latest and newest goods to choose from.

3. Bull & Co. import direct from the Manufacturers for Cash, and all Goods supplied by them will be found to be of the best description and 2? per cent. less than from any other House in Bombay.

4. Trousers cut by an unrivalled Professor of the Art.

Patterns sent post free on application.

BULL & Co.

COLT'S
New Patent CENTRAL FIRE Cartridge
REVOLVERS,

While doing away with nipples and the necessity of capping the same, have retained all the best qualities of the Original Colt's Pistol. In length of range, accuracy of fire, force of penetration, simplicity of construction, and durability, they surpass all other Metallic Cartridge Revolvers. Holsters, Belts, Pouches, Ammunition.

Price Lists free. Address—
COLT'S FIRE ARMS COMPANY.
14, PALL MALL, LONDON.

FRAUD.
On the 27th June, 1866, Moteewallah, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the LABELS of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to
TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.
And on the 30th of the same month, for
SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES,
bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to
TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The Genuine Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from every respectable Dealer in India.

NOTICES.

MUSICAL BOXES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS.—Our stock has been replenished, and offers the most complete assortment desirable.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—For which the undersigned have also obtained the only first class Prize Medal at the Broach Exhibition. This watch is pronounced by competent judges to be the most practical and best time-keeper ever produced.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

RS. 50 SILVER WATCH.—The only first class Prize Medal was obtained by the undersigned at the late Broach Exhibition for this Watch: its durability and excellent way of keeping time cannot be surpassed at the price. FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON,
WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, OPTICIAN AND ENGRAVER,
1st & 2nd FLOOR, No. 17, MEADOW STREET.

Agent for Hy. Grandjean & Co., Locle (Switzerland), and London (47 Friday Street). Received Medals at all the great Exhibitions, Silver Medal at the Paris Exhibition of 1867.

Also Agent for Thevenaz Brothers, Locle; established in London for the last thirty years.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—Ladies' and Gentlemen's; the largest stock now in Bombay.

JEWELLERY.—Indian, Paris, Geneva, and German made; the largest choice now in Bombay.

SPECTACLES.—In Steel and Tortoise-shell Frames, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses.

CLOCKS for Dining-rooms, Offices, and Railway Stations.

MUSICAL BOXES.—100 Musical Boxes to select from.

Terms—Cash.

REPAIRS of all kinds carefully made.

Up-country Station orders punctually attended to.

ROSSELET and Co.
Established 1858.
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND ENGRAVERS.
6, Meadow Street,

Importers of English and Foreign Watches and Jewellery of all kinds.

Sole Agents in India for Pateck, Benoit, and Courvoisier Brothers' Watches.

Always on hand a large stock of Gold and Silver Watch of all descriptions, sizes, and prices, Railway Time-keepers, (Keyless), Repeaters, and Soldiers' Watches.

Guarantee given with every Watch.

A beautiful assortment of made Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware.

American, French, and English Clocks in great variety.

Repairs of all kinds carefully executed. Orders from up-country stations punctually attended to, if accompanied with a remittance. ROSSELET & Co.

MEDICINE CHESTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co.'s Chests are unsurpassed in completeness, compactness, and convenience by those of any other makers or dealers in England or India. References can be given to numerous purchasers, who have expressed their liveliest satisfaction at the excellence of the Medicine Chests sold to them.

They are all made by the best English workmen, and are filled and furnished with the most minute attention by D. S. K. & Co.

There is hardly a station in this presidency where one of these Chests is not to be found, and D. S. K. & Co would take the liberty of referring to any one whom they have supplied for an opinion as to his purchase.

It need scarcely be stated that a Medicine Chest has now become a necessity to every European in this country; the climate being such that all ought to familiarize themselves with the use of such simple remedies as are required to avoid serious indisposition.

To all large employers of labour a small portable dispensary is essential. D. S. K. & Co. prepare, and furnish such dispensaries, with numerous special remedies such as Fever mixture, Cholera mixture, &c., of the efficacy of which they are well assured; and with books of instruction adapted to them.

For the smaller Chests D. S. Kemp's "Companion" is remarkably useful.

D. S. K. & Co. have twenty regular patterns on their list, descriptions of all of which will be furnished on application. Numerous other Chests are also on hand and will be described if suited to the wants of the enquirer.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

KEMP'S LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ, or SOLUTION of SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.—Containing in a purified and concentrated form the medicinal principles of the herb Chiretta. A Tonic and Febrifuge of great power, remarkably beneficial in all cases of muscular and nervous debility and of functional derangement, whether arising from long residence in a Tropical climate or from severe illness.

PREPARED ENTIRELY WITHOUT THE USE OF HEAT.
AND ONLY BY
D. S. KEMP & Co.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, BOMBAY & POONA.
Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4 per bottle.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY
FOR
INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.
(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)
GOA POWDER.
MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,
(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

Goa Powder 12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acide Salcrubici) 12 as. ,,

A liberal discount to the tra 'e and to charitable institutions.

Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY,
No. 9, MARINE STREET.

WE beg to call particular attention to the following announcement :—

1st. To our stock of Ice stored up at present, Three Thousand and five hundred Tons.

2nd. Shipments on the way.

Name of Vessel.	Date of Sailing.	Tons Shipped.
Saint Albans	July 10th	1483

3rd. Prices of Ice.—As regards the price of Ice, we are not bound to any particular tariff. Large buyers will always have an advantage over small ones. Steam Ship Companies, Transports, out-station Ice Depots, will find it to their advantage to communicate with us.

4th. Advantages offered to regular constituents or Book Customers.—We issue Pass Books, which are a great convenience, and serve to insure against fraud. In addition to convenience and protection against fraud, book customers as well as regular out-station constituents have a great advantage in being sure of supplies of Ice at all times at not above one anna per pound, or at less than an anna if our tariff is temporarily lowered. There is often a scarcity of Ice in Bombay. In times of scarcity, if we have reason to suppose that our supply will not be sufficient for the entire public, we shall only sell (except in cases where Ice is required for illness) to our book customers here and at out-stations. Even if we had sufficient supplies of Ice for all consumers here and at out-stations, we should feel justified in raising our price to all save book customers.

With a safe supply of Ice at present, even if one or more vessels are lost at sea, and with the advantages we offer regular book customers here regular constituents at out-stations, Steam Ship Companies, Transports, &c., we trust the Wenham Lake Ice Company will meet with a continuance of the public patronage which has been given to it since its inauguration, and which we are most happy to say has daily increased.

FARNHAM & Co.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LIGHTING.—It is now some two years or more since we first called the attention of Municipalities and the Public to the great advantages Kerosine Oil offered to any oil extant or gas for street lighting, or for any out-door lighting where a lamp is required that neither wind nor rain affects or for lighting Railway Stations, Factories, Verandahs, &c., &c. The demand for our lamps has steadily increased from month to month, and frequently we have not had sufficient in hand to meet indents on us. We are now, however, in a position to meet all demands for these lamps, having in Godown at present a large stock of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps, as also a stock of the internal parts of these Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary street lantern. We have on the way consignments of the same kind of lamps, also consignments of their "internal parts."

The advantages of our Lamps for Street, Railway, Garden, and Verandah lighting, &c., are enhanced—

1st. By their cheapness. There is no lamp offered for sale in India that is so cheap; and we make the most liberal discount to large buyers.

2nd. The cheapness of Kerosine Oil. It is cheaper than Cocoanut or Castor Oil, and is, of course, very much cheaper than gas.

FARNHAM & Co.

TOBACCO.—We beg to call special attention to our stock of Tobacco in hand at present; we have in our Godowns ample supplies of Golden Orange Honey Dew, ½ lb. lump Tobacco.

We have also large supplies of Virginia Plum, ¼ lbs., Nation's Pride ¼ lbs., Braggs ¼ lbs.

Prices of Tobacco.—We beg to call particular attention to—Golden Orange Honey Dew,

1 to 5 lbs.	Rs. 1	8 per lb.;	20 lb. boxes Rs.	20 only.
Virginia Plum, 1 to 5 lbs.	1	0 ,,	,,	15 ,,
Braggs', 1 to 5 lbs.	0	12 ,,	,,	12 ,,
Nation's Pride, 1 to 5 lbs.	0	12 ,,	,,	12 ,,

In addition to the foregoing, we have a small quantity of Natural Leaf Tobacco at Rs. 2 per lb.

FARNHAM & Co.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import for Sale at our Godowns, or at the Wenham Lake Ice delivery room, No. 9 Marine Street.

999 Ash oars 9 to 18 feet long.

100 barrels Navy Bread, 8,703 lbs.	Rs. 18	per cwt.
Platform Scales, weighing 1,200 lbs.	,, 100	each.
Do. ,, 800 ,,	,, 90	,,
Do. ,, 400 ,,	,, 80	,,
Vibrating Axle Scale	,, 250	,,
American Union Scales	,, 30	,,
Cheap Tea Scales, 8 lbs.	,, 12	,,
Do. 4 ,,	,, 8	,,
Post-office Scales, ½ oz.	,, 8	,,
Preserved Lobsters, 1 lb. tins	,, 6	per doz
Do. Oysters, ,,	,, 6	,,
Do. Tomatoes, ,,	,, 6	,,
Condensed Milk.	,, 12	,,
American Cheese	,, 1	per lb.

FARNHAM & Co.

JOHN MOIR AND SON,
Preserved Provision Manufacturers, and Export Oilmen,
ABERDEEN,
Purveyors by special Appointment to H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh.
Supply, of the finest quality,

Soups, Fish, Meats, Game, Entrees, Bacon, Hams, Tongues, Cheese, Bologna and Oxford Sausages, Potted Meats and Fish, Pates, Sardines, Jams, Jellies, and Orange Marmalade. Also Pickles, Sauces, Tart Fruits, Jellies, Mushroom Ketchup, Oils, Vinegars, Baking Powders, &c.

J. M. & S. are the Sole Proprietors of the
DUKE OF EDINBURGH SAUCE,
which is the success of the season at the table for its warming and stimulating qualities; and for flavour is unsurpassed.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
AND
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Established in Bombay in the Year 1842,
in London and Bordeaux 1815.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. beg to draw attention, to the following selection of their well known Wines and Spirits, fresh supplies of which have recently arrived :—

The Finest Dry CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.
(Our own Brand.)

		Rs.	as.
MAGNUMS, finest dry (Labelled)		74	0
FINEST DRY Sparkling, gold foil ,,	Qts.	36	0
FINEST SPARKLING, silver foil ,,	,,	32	0
GOOD SPARKLING, do. ,,	,,	27	0

(Also in Pints at Rs. 19-8, Rs. 17-8, and Rs. 14-8.)

SPIRITS.
These are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules, and our original Heart-shaped Label.

	Rs.	as.
COGNAC, Old Pale ......Black capsule	32	0
COGNAC, Superior Pale...Yellow capsule	28	0
COGNAC, Pale ......White capsule	25	0
OLD JAMAICA RUM	22	0
OLD TOM, GIN, 1st Quality	21	0
GENEVA (1 dozen Flasks in a case)	21	0
IRISH WHISKEY	23	0
SCOTCH WHISKEY	21	0

SHERRIES.
Specially selected for Tropical Consumption.
(Our own Brand.)

	Rs.	as.
WHITE SEAL, an ordinary Dinner Wine	15	0
YELLOW SEAL, Pale and Dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	18	8
BROWN SEAL, very Pale Dry and delicate	22	0
BLUE SEAL, extra Pale Dry and delicate	22	0
GREEN SEAL, full bodied, light gold color, Nutty and Dry.	22	0
AMOROSO, very choice, full flavored, soft and Pale	28	0
AMONTILLADO, very choice and superior	32	0
EAST INDIA MADEIRA (one voyage)	33	0

PORTS.
(Our own Brand.)

	Qts. Rs.	as.	Pts. Rs.	as.
A 1—OLD CRUSTED, choice (to arrive)	36	0		
A 1—GOLD SEAL, an invalid's wine, full and fruity	30	0		
1st Qlty. BLACK SEAL, a Dessert wine, mature	24	8	14	0
2nd ,, RED SEAL, a good wine	18	0	10	8

BORDEAUX.
(Our own Brand.)

		Qts. Rs.	as.	Pts. Rs.	as.
CHATEAU MOUTON...Gold capsule	per doz.	30	0	16	0
CHATEAU RAUZAN...Black capsule	,,	25	0	14	0
CHATEAU PALMER...Blue capsule	,,	22	0	12	0
CHATEAU LAROSE...Yellow capsule	,,	18	8	10	8
ST. JULIEN ...Green capsule	,,	17	0	10	0
MEDOC (Cantenac) ...Red capsule	,,	15	8	9	0
MEDOC ...White capsule	,,	13	8		
HAUT SAUTERNES...Red capsule	,,	22	0	12	0

For particulars of their other Wines, CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. refer their friends and the public to their General Price List.

Orders are executed for not less than 1 dozen quarts or 2 dozen pints of any Wine or Spirit.

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.—At the suggestion of many of our Supporters, we have shipped, per "MABEL," a few Bins of our old bottled PORTS, having satisfied ourselves that the crust will remain firm on the bottles even during and after the sea voyage. OLD CRUSTED PORTS, showing bottle flavour, have never before been shipped to India from fear of the Crust slipping, as would happen with most Old Wine. We guarantee the parcel on the way as being proof against any such accident, and confidently recommend Invalids to secure a case of this Wine, which is expected to arrive by the end of September.

The age in bottle and superior quality of the Wine will render it necessary for us to quote for it Rs. 36 per dozen.

We hold but 800 dozens of this bottling, and orders are now being registered.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
Dean Lane, Bombay.

SAUTERNES from CHATEAU Des ORMES, Rs. 18 and 22 per doz. Quarts.
GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

MACLEAN & Co.'s Celebrated PALE SHERRY, in cases of 3 doz. Quarts, at Rs. 21 per doz. Ditto ditto 6 ,, Pints at ,, 11-8 ,,

The attention of Regimental Messes is particularly called to the above Wine, which is a favorite brand in some of the best London Clubs.

THOS. RANDALL & Co.,
3, Parsee Bazaar Street, Elpinstone Circle.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, shipped by Messrs. Frederick Giesler & Co., London :—

Champagne	Quarts, in Cases of	1 doz.	each.
Do.	Pints do.	2	,,
Moselle	Quarts do.	1	,,

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, I. Cockburn and Campbell's well known Wines—

Sherry, Fine Pale	Rs. 27 and 29 per doz.	
,, Very Pale	,, 27	,,
Port, Superior in Quarts	,, 27	,,
,, in Pints	,, 14	,,

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned—
Ayala Albrecht Champagne, No. 1 Rs. 28 per dozen.
,, 2 ,, 26 do.
,, 3 ,, 24 do.

United Vineyard Proprietor Co's Cognac.

Bass' Beer, bottled by Purt of London, unquestionably the best Pale Ale imported.

Hodson White, Zinc, Paints, and Varnishes.

MARTIN, YOUNG, & Co.
Apollo Street, Bombay, 15th September 1869.

FOR SALE, at the GODOWNS of the undersigned—

Larronde Frere's		
ST. JULIEN	Rs. 12	per dozen
MARGAUX	,, 17	,, ,,
CHATEAU LEOVILLE	,, 24	,, ,,
OLD COGNAC	,, 20	,, ,,
SUPERIOR OLD COGNAC	,, 25	,, ,,
Domingo D'Almeida Soares'		
PORT WINE of 1815 Vintage	,, 30	,, ,,
Do. 1847 Do	,, 24	,, ,,

REMINGTON & Co.

THE DIVAN EXCHANGE.
5, Apollo Street.
This useful Institution,
The first of its kind,
Needs no recommendation.
To the Public mind ;
FOR HERE.

Good Digestion waits on Appetite, and Billiards (Companion to Health) on both.

"You can't gild refined gold or paint the lily."—Shakespeare, to any other man.

THE POONA HOTEL.
(Close to the Poona Boating Club.)
BY JEWANJEE & Co., PROPRIETORS OF BYCULLA HOTEL.

JEWANJEE & Co. have the pleasure to intimate to the Gentry of Bombay and Poona that the above Hotel has now been OPENED, and is already being largely patronised.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated near the Bund, the Compound running down to the River's side. The Hotel is close to the Poona Boating Club's premises, and the crews practise in front of the Hotel. It is a spacious, commodious, new building, and has been fitted up in a style, regardless of expense, so that the comforts of Visitors may be ensured.

Poona, 1st July, 1869. JEWANJEE & Co.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL,
WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).
ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class slate Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

Terms—STRICTLY CASH.

HEAL and SONS.
IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS,
for all parts of the world.
SOLID MAHOGANY
BED ROOM FURNITURE,
Entirely free from Veneer, very suitable for extreme climates.
HORSEHAIR AND SPRING MATTRESSES,
and every Description of Bedding for India and the Co es.
ILLUSTRATED CATLOGUE,
Of the above goods sent free by post to every part of the World to which there is Book Post.
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196, 197, and 198, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.
*** Remittances and Orders must be made payable in London.

NOTICES.

BLACKWOOD &Co.'s
SUPERIOR WRITING INKS.

In stone bottles with spouts for convenience of pouring out

			Rs.	
Pints, per bottle,	10 Annas.	Per doz.	Rs. 6	0
Quarts ,, ,,	1 Rupee.	,, ,,	,, 10	0

COPYING INK.

Pints, per bottle,	1 Rupee.	Per doz.	Rs. 12	0
Quarts ,, ,,	1-12 ,,	,, ,,	,, 20	0

BRIGHT RUBIAN RED INK.

Half pint stone bottles each 1 Rupee Per doz. Rs. 10 0
Dealers supplied.

SOUNDY & Co., RAMPART ROW.

BINOCULAR AND FIELD GLASSES.

SOUNDY & Co. beg to call the attention of the Public to their list of Binoculars, which are of the best quality and made in a variety of styles adapted for presentation.

	Rs.
"Everybody's" Binocular, a Portable Instrument of great power, covered with morocco in morocco case	15
The new "Conical" Pattern Binocular, metal casing, covered with morocco in morocco case ,,	30
Ditto Ditto small size, with elegant gilt mounts. ,,	35
Ditto Ditto large size ,,	40
The "Emperor's" Binocular, the most perfect that has been produced, metal casing, covered with russian leather in strong leather case ,,	70
The "Universal" Binocular with three transposing sights for "Field," "Marine," and "Theatre," in black leather case ,,	60
Ditto Ditto, elegantly mounted in Gold or Silver Electro-plate ,,	70

The prices quoted are for Cash with Order.

SOUNDY & COMPANY, BOMBAY,
GENERAL IMPORTERS.

MATHEMATICAL AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS.
THEODOLITES

	Rs.	a.
Six inch Transit Theodolites, with Vertical Circle, illuminated axis, and three Tangent-screws, divided on silver to 30 seconds, complete in Mahogany box, with brass lock and handle and brass screwed at corners	500	0
Six inch Theodolites, Everest's pattern, with three Tangent screws, divided on silver to 30 seconds, flush vernier plates, complete as above	450	0
Six inch Everest's Theodolite, with three Tangent screws, divided on silver to 30 seconds, bevelled vernier plates, complete as above	400	0

A variety of other Theodolites kept in stock.

DUMPY LEVELS.

Fourteen inch Dumpy Levels, bronzed, with silver ring Compass, complete with Tripod Stand, and strong Mahogany box for Level	250	0
Ten inch Dumpy Level, complete as above	200	0
Sopwith's Levelling Staff, 14 feet when open and 5 feet when shut, each	45	0

PRISMATIC COMPASSES.

Three and half inch, with silver graduated ring, divided to 360 degrees, in leather sling case, Tripod stand, with covered Ball and socket joint complete	75	0
Do. do. do. 4 inch complete as above	85	0
Do. do. do. 4½ inch complete as above	100	0
Pocket Sextants, three inch, with Telescope, complete in leather sling case	85	0
Spirit Levels, 18 inches long, solid brass, with adjusting screws, fitted in strong Oak boxes	50	0
Brass Spirit Levels, 12 inch, with cross Tube for Vertical and Horizontal use and adjusting screws	25	0
Plain Spirit Levels, set in 12 inch Ebony, with Brass surface plate	8	0
Brass Pentographs, 24 inch, in Mahogany screwed box	100	0

Chesterman's Patent Metallic Wove Measuring Tapes, with folding winders :—

100 feet	Tape	Rs. 9
66 feet	,,	,, 7
50 feet	,,	,, 6

Best Steel Measuring Chains with arrows complete :—

50 feet	Chains	Rs. 12
66 feet	,,	,, 15
100 feet	,,	,, 18

Brass Rolling Parallel Rulers :—

6 inch	Rolling Ruler	Rs. 9
9 ,,	,, ,,	,, 14
12 ,,	,, ,,	,, 18
15 ,,	,, ,,	,, 23
18 ,,	,, ,,	,, 27
24 ,,	,, ,,	,, 36
30 ,,	,, ,,	,, 45

Ebony Rolling Parallel Rulers with brass Rollers :—

6 inch	Ruler	Rs. 5
9 ,,	,,	,, 7
12 ,,	,,	,, 9
15 ,,	,,	,, 12
18 ,,	,,	,, 14
24 ,,	,,	,, 18
30 ,,	,,	,, 25

T. Squares of best seasoned Wood :—

24 inch Ebony with moveable stock	Rs.	9
36 ,, do. ,,	,,	12
24 ,, Pear Tree with Brass edges	,,	6
36 ,, do. ,,	,,	8
48 ,, do. ,,	,,	10
24 ,, do. plain edges	,,	4

EBONY AND PEAR TREE STRAIGHT EDGES.

Brass Circular Protractor, divided on silver, with extending arms complete, in velvet lined Mahogany box	85	0
Plain Brass circular Protractor, in Mahogany box	25	0
Semicircular Protractors, brass, in a Mahogany box	20	0
Clinometers of boxwood, brass mountings, with Compass, 2 Levers, scales, and folding sight, in case	25	0
Pocket Clinometer and Compass, in the form and size of a watch, can be conveniently carried in the waistcoat pocket, a most useful article for Engineers and Surveyors, combining a Needle Compass, with a Clinometer for taking Angles of any degree. Electro-Gilt in a Morocco Leather Case	25	0
Plotting Scales, Boxwood, 12 inches, in sets of six, with offsets to match, in Mahogany box	30	0
Plotting Scales, Singly, 12 inch	3	0
Offsets to match, each	1	0
Triangle Plotting Scales, 6 scales on one, 12 inch, with offsets to match	8	0
Architect's Scales, 6 scales on one 12 inch	7	0
Boxwood Protractors, 6 inch	4	0
Ivory Protractors, 6 inch	4	0
Boxwood, Two feet 4 fold Rules, from	4	0
Optical Squares, bronzed, in neat leather cases, latest improved	4	0

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Rampart Row, and Forbes Street, Bombay.

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20th January 1869.
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LONDON SOCIETY, Jan to June 1869	6	12
CORNHILL MAGAZINE, ditto	4	12
STUDENT AND INTELLECTUAL OBSERVER, ditto	6	14

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BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Noml. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. c.		
100,000	100	all	10 p.ct	Agra Bank	par
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1700
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	626½
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	230
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,600
30,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	340
13,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	210
37,098	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India.	142
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	425

LAND COMPANIES.

14,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1735
10,800	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elph'st'ne Land	1020
10,800	1,000	650	11-14	Do. New	660
8,000	150	all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	205
2,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1735
5,000	2,000	1,300	Nil	Port Canning	300

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	350ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,300
200	2,000	1,100	200ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee	840
250	3,000	850	30do.	Alexandra Press Co.	640
	12,000	11,000	1750ps	Apollo Press Co.	9,500
200	2,000	all	375do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,050
200	500	all	93do.	Do. New	515
800	1,887	all	100do.	Colaba Press Co.	11,300
350	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	1,300
150	8,500	all	1000*	Fort Press Co.	10,200
300	2,000	1,800	100ps	Framji Cowasji Press	1,300
200	8,000	all	425 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	3,400
1000	5,000	2,000	...	Kurrachee Press Co.	900
2,500	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	320
120	2,500	all	350*	Prince of Wales Press	2,700
225	2,000	750	...	Victoria Press, Madras	1,250
150	2,000	all	...	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,650

(* Per share for the half-year.)

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	875
500	2,500	all	90*	Alliance Spinning	1,620
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,900
300	1,000	all	10 pc.	Bombay United	765
800	500	all	12 pc.	Broach Mills	250
300	5,000	all	...	Coorla Spinning	1,950
750	2,000	all	300	Great Eastern	1500
2,500	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	700
800	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,300
600	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,400

(* For the half year.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	2,500	1,500	...	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	900
4,000	50	all	5	Mechanics' B'ld'gs Co.	33
500	2,000	300	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	190
2,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	240

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
500	50	Jan. '36	Bank of Bombay	50
25	13½	...	Do. China	5
200	35	Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg & B'nkg	6
200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	15
250	...	Mar. '66	Central Bank	6
...	...	...	East India Bank's	15-16
200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
200	63	May '67	Royal Bank	12
130	66	Apr. '67	Old Financial	8

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	515
3,500	2,400	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	100
5,000	2,400	...	Bombay Ship Co.	100

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 22.

Baily, Lieut., Royal Artillery, on leave, from Ellichpore.
Edwards, Captain, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, on duty, from Khundwa.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 22.

Bally, Lieut., Royal Artillery, on leave, to Cannanore.
Smyth, Brigadier General, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Mhow.
Stanton, Lieut. and Adjutant, 1st B. The Royal Regiment, to join, to Cannanore.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—20TH SEPTEMBER.

London	Cotton	£1 5s. 0d. Nom. p. ton
	Cases	£1 5s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£1 2s. 6d. ,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 2s. 6d. to £1 5s. 0d. ,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 2s. 6d. to £1 5s. 0d.
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d. to £0 17s. 6d.
,,	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. Nominal.
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£3 10s. 0d. to £3 15s. 0d
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Nominal.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 8 0 to 2 12 0 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port Charges
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.

All rates nominal. Market closed on account of the Parsee holidays.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
22	Albert	Harvey	Liverpool, June 23.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Martaban (s)	Hibbert	Malabar Coast.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 1 Lincelles ... Sleightholm ... Galle.
Mongolia (s.) ... Castle ... Calcutta.
Himalaya (s.) ... H. Atkinson ... N. Ports.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 15 Ticonderoga ... Calcutta.
17 Mongolia (s.) ... Suez.
17 Alnwick Castle ... Calcutta.

LIST OF VESSELS SAILED FOR BOMBAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

1094 Peerless, Flavin—Lawrence & Co. June 12
1265 British India, Wemyss—R. Steuart & Co. June 21
1248 Nelson, Rands—Finlay, Scott & Co. June 25
1050 Pontiac, Skilling—Volkart Brothers. July 13
1129 John Bunyan, Stitch—Lyon & Co. July 22
463 Jane Kilgour, Greive—Harbord & Co. July 22
1193 Coimbatore, Houston—Rennie, Scovell & Co. July 22
1350 Malabar, Pearce—W. Nicol & Co. July 26
778 Rocklight, Ennis—Coupland & Co. July 29
722 Woosung, Bourner Aug. 12
1182 Magdala, Evans Aug. 12
1047 Daniel Rankin, Hartwell—Harbord & Co. Aug. 12
1280 Louisa Fletcher, Luckes Aug. 11
797 Burmah, Pearse Aug. 20
1270 Sir Walter Scott, Shaw—Finlay, Scott & Co. Aug. 21
1372 Calcutta, Morrison Aug. 21
498 Thomas S. Stowe, Sexhn Aug. 21
1152 Tythonus, Green—Ewart, Latham & Co. Aug 21
434 Anna, Gunnufsen Aug. 23
1192 Asiana, Selkirk—W. Nicol & Co. Aug. 24
1027 Bonnie Dundee, Connoor Aug. 25
1434 Westminster, Berryman Aug. 26

FROM LONDON.

676 Berlington, Huntley—Coupland & Co. June 12
1322 Howden, Bell—E. Bates & Co. June 17
1260 Mabel, Wright—Bates & Co. June 22
939 Louisa, Scowcroft—Sir C. Forbes & Co. June 21
711 Jalawar, Carruthers July 3
823 Castle Avon, Shields July 17
713 Bacchante, McLeod July 14
1090 Sir J. Lawrence, Stabb—W. Nicol & Co. July 7
468 Anazi, Hillman—W. Nicol & Co. July 23
1166 Sandringham, Muir—W. Nicol & Co. July 28
1113 Salisbury, True—Ewart, Latham & Co. Aug. 6
982 P. Somawutty, Blake—Sir C. Forbes & Co. Aug. 21
1026 Napoleon, Gillespie—W. Nicol & Co. Aug. 20
1031 Reigate, Morris Aug. 20
1250 Windsor Castle, Douglas—R. Stewart & Co. Aug. 26

FROM CARDIFF.

1322 Howden, Bell—E. Bates & Co. July 6

FROM BORDEAUX.

Almora, Gilchrist June 13
448 Admiral Juriendila Graviere, Bandouin June 24

FROM SUNDERLAND.

484 Trevanion—Stenhouse & Co. May 26
746 Langston, Turnbull June 26

FROM NEWPORT.

670 Royal Albert, Davies Aug. 23

FROM CALCUTTA.

1298 Tennyson, Hawkins—Ewart, Latham & Co. July 28
1042 Florine, Stobo Aug. 6
1491 Slieve Donard, Thompson Aug. 12
760 Arracan, Str'cker—Bell, Ventz & Lucius. Aug. 30

FROM CLYDE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

3000 Europe (s), Rolland

FROM CLYDE.

805 Spray of the Ocean, Turnbull—F. Clark & Co. Mar. 11
994 City of Amoy, Murdock—W. Nicol & Co. July 23
349 Teviotdale—W. Nicol & Co. Aug. 14
422 Jane Avery Aug. 21
941 Modesty, Kerr Aug. 17
845 Havering, Masted—Volkart Brothers. Aug. 24
James Russell, Mackay Aug. 24

FROM AUSTRALIA.

1094 Duke of Newcastle July 6
1016 Princess Dagmar, Lewis July 14
1366 Douglas (s), Sam Aug. 6
797 Peter Denney, Adam July 21

FROM SHIELDS.

Tasmania Mar. 13
Golden Dream July 19

FROM SINGAPORE.

393 Benares, Moyes Aug. 16
474 Choice, Crozier Aug. 12

FROM BANGKOK.

565 Faize Alam July 17
296 Elizabeth Henderson, Henderson July 25
610 W. Mitchell, Grandwater Aug. 10
565 Elizabeth, Owen Aug. 15

FROM HAMBURGH.

Adolph, Meyer—Volkart Brothers. July 2

FROM RANGOON.

886 G. P. C. Heyn, Broksch Aug. 8
1164 Attila, Green—Wallace & Co. Aug. 24
1064 Clutha, Campbell—W. Nicol & Co. Aug. 6
534 Alliance, Falck July 31
1120 Kentuckian Aug. 17

FROM MAULMAIN.

978 Sir Hugh Rose, Spurdens—H. M. Seedick July 26
789 Southern Queen, Richards—Volkart Brothers Aug. 23

FROM PENANG.

585 Fathe Salam July 18

FROM BOSTON.

868 St. Albans, Farnham & Co. July 10
112 Taurus, Spooner—Tudor & Co. Aug. 19

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 25th Sept., at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna Stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

The dates of departure of the Overland Mails from Bombay during 1869 are fixed as follows:—

Saturday	Sept.	25	Saturday	Nov.	6
,,	Oct.	2	,,	,,	13
,,	,,	9	,,	,,	20
,,	,,	16	,,	,,	27
,,	,,	23	,,	Dec.	4
,,	,,	30	,,	,,	11

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 1st Oct., at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 10 A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

Friday	Oct.	1	Friday	Nov.	12
,,	,,	15	,,	,,	28
,,	,,	29	,,	Dec.	10

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamers will be closed at 9 A.M. on the following dates; the regulations regarding late and registered letters being the same as those for the China Mail:—

Friday	Oct.	1	Friday	Nov.	26
,,	,,	29	,,	Dec.	24

MAILS FOR MAURITIUS, THE CAPE, &c.

The Government of Mauritius having terminated their Contract with the Union Steam Ship Company for the conveyance of Mails between Ceylon and Mauritius, and between Mauritius and Natal, letters, &c., for Mauritius will, in future, be forwarded *via* Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets.

As the communication with the Cape of Good Hope and Natal is also thus cut off, all correspondence, addressed to those Colonies, will under instructions be sent in the Mail for London.

In consequence of the alteration of the dates of departure of the French Mail Packets from Aden to Mauritius, the Mails for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded on the following dates from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the above-named Packets to destination:—

9th October | 4th December.
6th November.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

CHRISTIE—September 18th, at Kolapore, the wife of Captain H. Tolfrey Christie, Adjutant, 17th Regt. N. I., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

HEWSON—BEDFORD—September 21st, at St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. T. K. Weatherhead, John Hewson, second son of Joseph Hewson, Esq., of Bitterne, Hants, to Catherine Cecilia, second daughter of the late Robert Bedford, Esq., Bombay Medical Establishment.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

FLEMING—September 11th, at Khundwa, C. P., the wife of Dr. J. M. Fleming, Civil Surgeon, Nimar, of a son.

MALLETT—September 17th, at Azimgurh, the wife of the Rev. W. G. Mallett, C. M. S., Azimgurh and Jounpore, of a daughter.

NICOLAS—September 12th, at Tundiani, Punjab, the wife of the Rev. Percy Nicolas, Chaplain of Benares, of a son.

DEATH.

HANSON—September 16th, at Goruckpore, Ethel Madeline Constance, daughter of Mr. C. L. Hanson, Inspecting Postmaster, Goruckpore Division, aged 17½ months.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c.; Machine-ruling and Paging, and Bookbinding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.
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NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."
Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1869.

INDIA is once more in the midst of a financial crisis which private and public authority declare to be very grave. There can no longer be any doubt of a fact which we have known for some months, but which we had not the right to make public property. The deficiency, both on the last and the current year, is counted by millions, and the country is threatened with fresh taxation. The public and the services know now, if they did not know before, that a spur sharper than a keen desire for strict economy, impelled the Supreme Government to send forth imperative circulars, framed on the most approved Olympian models. It was not only Virtue, but Necessity, which dictated Minutes remarkable for the "musts" and "shalls" and "determinations" crowded into the paragraphs. The words were only faint indications of the works that had become unavoidable, and severe orders for every sort of economy became, perforce, the duty of the hour. At the very outset of his career as Viceroy, Lord Mayo found himself compelled to engage in an operation once familiar to French financiers—he had to *combler le deficit*. Exactly how he will do it—what a pity it cannot be effected by pitching in a big wig—we do not profess to know; but it "must" be done somehow, and for the "how" we can afford to wait.

Serious enough, there is yet a moral more serious than that which may be drawn from a condition of quasi-insolvency, and it is desirable that this part of the question should not be overlooked. When a State outruns its means the result usually arises either from failure in the sources of supply, an ignorance of the sum total of sanctioned expenditure, or a defective control over the purse-strings. As the Indian revenue is constantly increasing deficits cannot be referred to the first named cause. We are driven therefore to refer them to the other two influences which seem to be permanent in this country. The Government assailed, as all Governments are, for perpetual grants, often yields to a clamour which is based on a laudable desire to promote the common weal, but which is, in many instances—regard being had to the resources of the State—just as irrational as similar clamours elsewhere. Everybody, as we have said before, wants everything done to-morrow morning, and the consequence is that the Government of India finds itself committed to large outlays certain to be exceeded in the practical application of them. We fully admit the difficulty of the position occupied by the authorities. They, in common with us all, wish to do the best for India; but the excellence of the motive which animates our rulers, does not prove that what they do is always expedient. Ignorant of the actual amount which they are pledged to spend, their estimates, of course, are based on the presumption that they are not ignorant. The upshot in public is exactly the same as it is in private life, under similar conditions—the balance lies on the wrong side of the book. The evil is augmented by the existence of the other cause we have pointed out—defective control. While these two causes are operating, all over the land, no system of accounts, however perfect, is of any avail except to show where the excess exists. A good system of accounts is like a map showing the country we have crossed, but it does not show the land before us or provide against any dangers to be avoided or overcome. What augments the difficulties of an Indian financier, in the present system, is the fact that somewhere within the large area over which he presides, there is almost certain to occur an unforeseen calamity, to mitigate which a drain must be made on resources he counted upon, and so it will always be until other modes of administration are adopted, and until the expenditure is kept, with an iron hand, well within the income. India, situated as she is, should never be without a big reserve with which to combat the unforeseen.

Now we submit that the present and preceding failures, on a large scale, clearly indicate some fundamental error in the system; and that the error lies in the centralization of the finances. If India were homogeneous the work would be hard enough, but it might be done. India, far from being homogeneous, is as diverse as she is vast; and one central government might as well hope to direct effectively the finances of Europe, as the Supreme Government to direct effectually the finances of India. And there is this additional vice in the plan that the subordinate agents to whom is given very large discretionary authority, are wilfully deprived of the stress and stimulus, which financial responsibility would necessarily exert over them. They are set to collect money and to beg, borrow, and steal when they have to spend it. A local Government is prevented from taking any other than a mere clerk's interest in expenditure, and even archangels in that situation would grow lax. They could not help it. The true mode of preventing deficits is to invest the local Governments with an interest in expenditure, by drawing from them only what is required for imperial purposes, including a handsome reserve, and leaving them to make the most of what remains. It sounds all very well to talk of the tyranny of the P. W. D. and the grasping nature of the Secretary of State in Council, but the real tyranny is the centralization of financial management. Undertaken with the best intentions the work is more than the Supreme Government can perform; and it is highly expedient that supreme people should be kept to their proper function, the direction of supreme things. Sooner or later we must be driven into the path of common sense. In the meantime may we hope that Lord Mayo will have the courage to oppose a stout "No" to the clamour for expenditure; and that, even in the matter of loans—if we go on at this rate we shall soon begin to live on loans—he will decline to listen to the charmers who sing pretty songs about, what does not exist, the independent credit of India.

How came it to pass that when the heroes at Simla were celebrating the Crimean war they forgot, with one exception, an army which was so well represented at least in the earlier part of the struggle, and in the dramatic episode at Kars? The Viceroy, himself, made a special opportunity, which he might have used with effect, and no one knew better than Sir William Mansfield who fought on the Danube in 1853-4, and in Kars in 1855. Why, except General Beatson, who was not on the Danube during Omer Pasha's campaign, nor in Kars when it resisted Mouravief so valiantly, were none of the Indian officers mentioned by name, why was not the "old Indian Army" a toast on the occasion? Did the cold shade of Amalgamation sit at the feast and interdict a generous reference to an army which never failed the British Empire in time of need? Was it a fastidious delicacy which prevented an assembly of soldiers in Simla from giving just a little palm leaf of glory where it was due, simply, perhaps, because India might have been thought to have been singing her own praises under the pretext of doing honour to the armies of States beyond British limits? Yet, since the old Army has been broken up, the old school destroyed, and a bran new and untried system set up in its stead, from whom would a recognition of what its offspring in a kindlier and wiser time could do and did, than the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief? True, they are kings who knew not Joseph, but Lord Mayo, at least, is acquainted with Indian military history; he showed that he had read the details of the Turkish campaign on the Danube; and we are sure that he must have a pretty vivid recollection of a certain "Debate on Kars" which made a ten hours' sensation in 1856. When Lord Mayo exalted the generalship of the defensive campaign on the Danube so highly, would it not have been a graceful as well as a just thing to mention at least the names of Nasmyth and Butler and Ballard; and when Sir William Mansfield gave a succinct account of another important chapter in the war, could he not have thrown away one word upon Thompson who did his work so well at Kars? But perhaps the best course would have been to have drank in solemn silence—that honour accorded to the dead—the Old and Illustrious Army of India.

The tribute paid by Lord Mayo to the Turks was well deserved. The route of the troops who held the outposts before Balaklava was eagerly seized by their detractors, to efface the lustre of Silistria; but time has done justice to soldiers who have always responded to good leadership and thrown the responsibility of a day's calamity upon the right shoulders. We suppose that his official position restrained Sir William Mansfield from telling the true reason why Omer Pasha was not permitted to try and save Kars by operating a descent in Mingrelia. England had got into the second place; her army, though considerable, had become a contingent; French influence prevailed, and the French Emperor, already desirous of making friends with the Russian Court, raised every obstacle to the arrest of her progress in Asia Minor. He did not want Russia to be defeated in that quarter, and he stood out against the Turkish diversion until it was manifestly "too late;" until the fortitude of the garrison of Kars and the skill and valour of their leaders had been almost thrown away. With Lord Mayo's testimony in behalf of Lord Raglan's memory we heartily concur. He was not a great General; but he will live in history as a leader who in the gravest difficulty, and by his "tenacity of purpose," not only saved the British army in the Crimea from ruin, but the name of England from dishonour.

WE are glad to see that the proposed plan of transferring Sind from the Bombay Government to that of the Punjaub in exchange for the Central Provinces meets with considerable favour. It would undoubtedly be more convenient that the Mahratti-speaking districts and cotton lands should fall under one administration. Commerce, war, politics, all are in favour of the course suggested. Bombay would be more compact, and an opportunity would be afforded for bringing the affairs of the whole North Western and Western frontier under the eye and direction of one strongly constituted Government. A presidency of the Indus would be a great gain to India in a political and military sense, and should it be determined to create one, no pains should be spared to ensure strength and vigour at its head-quarters. An Indian Navy with its centre in Bombay must follow at no distant period.

THE "Pioneer" hears that cholera has entirely left H. M.'s 105th Regiment.

MAJOR-GENERAL BEATSON, commanding the Sirhind Division, is stated to be again very far from well. He is at present on leave at Simla.

THE "Mofussilite" announces the death in camp at Solon of Captain Peddie, Her Majesty's 41st Regiment.

IT is understood that Captain E. F. B. Brooke, A.D.C., Personal Staff of His Excellency the Viceroy, will take leave to Europe early in spring.

A COMMITTEE, we observe, is to assemble at Deyrah to pronounce on the suitability of that place as the station for a regiment of British Cavalry.

HERE is the latest report about the durbar. The "Mofussilite" of the 18th says—"Should there be a durbar for the Duke of Edinburgh, it is not likely to be on a large scale."

WE observe that a plaint was presented at the Calcutta High Court last Saturday in the suit of Ogbourne *vs.* Wilson. The action is brought against the defendant, as publisher of the "Indian Daily News," for a libel contained in a letter signed "Vindex," inserted in that paper on the 1st September, and in a subsequent article. The damages claimed are Rs. 25,000.

THE "Pioneer" records the death of Lieutenant A. C. Hennessey, 2nd Squadron Officer of the 14th Bengal Cavalry, which took place at Mussoorie on the 16th instant. "Lieut. Hennessey served as a volunteer in the fort of Agra and neighbourhood during the mutiny, and for his gallant conduct on several occasions received a commission. When Lieut.-Colonel Murray raised the Jât Horse, Mr. Hennessey was appointed Adjutant, and to his exertions Colonel Murray mainly attributed the efficiency of the regiment which bears his name. It is said that Lieut. Hennessey contracted the disease of which he has now died during the Bhootan campaign, another victim to that pestilential climate."

WE find mention in a French paper of a "fabulous" engagement said to have been entered into by the Marchioness de Caux—better known still by her maiden name of Adelina Patti—with M Maurice Strakosch. From the 1st of September 1871 she will be free from all engagements in Europe, and the report is that she has engaged to appear, in the United States and Canada, during a period of eight months, in a hundred operatic representations, oratorios, or concerts, under the direction of M. Strakosch or of his mandatories, and that for each of these representations she is to be paid 10,000 francs—£400,—making a total of £40,000 for the hundred. In addition, all the expenses of the voyage of herself, her husband, and four other persons, are to be paid by M. Strakosch, who as guarantee on his part for the execution of the contract, is to deposit in advance 500,000 francs with Rothschild Brothers at Paris. The "Revue et Gazette Musicale" vouches for the truth of these details. Money can hardly be scarce at a time when it is found profitable to pay £40,000 (four lakhs of rupees) to a single person for a hundred performances. It is consoling that it goes to a Patti and not to a Schneider.

PRESERVATION OF GAME.

THE attention of the Government of India having been directed to an article on the Preservation of Game in the *Madras Mail* of Saturday evening, the 7th ultimo, the local Governments and Administrations have been asked for an expression of opinion upon the subject. The Supreme Government would be very much opposed to the establishment of anything in the shape of game laws in India, but still it is thought that a prohibition against the indiscriminate killing of useful and ornamental birds (which supply good and wholesome food) during the breeding season, might, without any difficulty or harshness, be enforced in many districts of the country. It is believed that such a prohibition would be generally acceptable to European and native landowners, and it is very probable that it would not be objected to by anybody but the professional poachers, who slaughter these birds by nets and guns, especially during the hatching and breeding season.

NATIVE DOCTORS.

SANCTION has been given by the Government of India to a proposal made by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the appointment of a lecturer, who will give a course of Bengali and Urdu lectures in Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence to the Bengali (native apothecary) and Hindustani (military) classes of the Calcutta Medical College.

The chief consideration which has led to the arrangement is the desirability of increasing the practical medico-legal knowledge of native doctors in the interior. Complaints have been made of ignorance in these subjects shown by the majority of native doctors in charge of subdivisions, and judicial officers at a distance from suddur stations are at present to a great extent left without any professional assistance in investigating the causes of suspicious deaths and the precise nature and extent of bodily injuries, and thus labour under difficulties which the arrangement sanctioned will, in course of time, tend to remove. The pupils of the Vernacular Licentiate Class, who ultimately intend to practise as private practitioners, will also be admitted to the lectures.

POONA RACES, 1869.

SIXTH DAY,—TUESDAY, 21ST SEPTEMBER.

ALTHOUGH rain had fallen every day, and somewhat steadily on Monday, still the course was in good order, firm and fit, even if it were a little heavy. The weather was fine all day and, what is quite as important, cool, with a brisk wind. The attendance was pretty numerous, but not equal to that of the earlier days. And the sport was respectable and interesting.

THE POONA HUNT STEEPLE CHASE—Rs. 200 from Poona Hunt, and Sweepstakes of 5 G. M. For all horses, the property of members of, and that have been hunted with, the Poona Hunt. Weight for Arabs 10 st, Colonial and English the usual penalties. Previous winners to carry 7 lbs. extra. Round the new Steeple Chase course.

			st.	lbs.		
Mr. Spider's	b aus m	Kitty	11	11	Mr. Bluesbirt	1
Mr. B.'s	r a c	Blue Peter	10	7	Mr. Lynch	2
Mr. Willoughby's	g aus g	Nugget	11	4	Owner	3
Captain Graham's	b aus g	Quicksilver	11	4	Capt. Stack	4

A hurdle having been set up across the course opposite the Grand Stand, the gentlemen jockeys took their steeds over it, some more than once, no doubt greatly to the satisfaction of the ladies. By degrees, however, the horses were got to the post, away towards Wanowrie, and finally were started in fair time. They came along at a fast canter, Kitty last, took the "water jump," opposite the Grand Stand, in respectable style, and sailed away for the next leap at the bend of the course. All again got over, but one made a "hole" in the fence, and another took fair advantage of it. Here Kitty showed to the front, followed by Nugget, Quicksilver lying far astern; however, they all took their jumps safely; disappeared in the Garden, came out again, and shot along in front of the Catholic Chapel, and went over the road, Kitty and Nugget being ahead, and Nugget apparently having a good lead. But, alas, at the nullah down went the handsome iron grey, and although his plucky rider was at once on his feet and soon in the saddle again, Kitty had fairly got the race nearly all to herself. Blue Peter, however, came up in excellent style, both horses took the last jump, up by the starting place, and galloping into the course raced home. Here the glory of the day was to Mr. Bluesbirt and his mare, for he won hands down; Blue Peter second, and Nugget, considering his mishap, a good third. But where was Quicksilver, and where was Captain Stack? For some time field glasses were vainly directed across the maidan, but at length the discomfited jockey was seen striding over the maidan. As he neared the stand the native spectators crowded about him, and he came slowly up with torn jacket, attended by a multitudinous escort. What happened to him exactly, we could not learn, for "authorities" differed in their narratives; but as the Frenchman in Leech's caricature said, he "did not remain," and his steed, we believe, was caught by the owner. We are happy to add that neither of the gallant horsemen who came off received any serious hurt.

The next race was

THE GALLOWAY HANDICAP.—Rs. 400 from fund. For all Galloways that have started during the meeting. One and half mile.

			st.	lbs.		
Mr. Williams'	b a g	Lottery	9	5	Auckland	1
Abdool Rayman's	b a g	Red Deer	8	6	W. Bewtey	2
Mr. B.'s		Hopshee			Owner	3
Mr. Field's	g a g	King David	8	10	Hackney	4
Major Crosbie's	g a p	Electric	8	10	Chapman.	
Capt. Joynames,	g a g	Shabab	8	3	Challoner.	

Hopshee started with the lead and kept it half round the course, when he was caught up by King David, Lottery and Red Deer. After a close race up the hill and round the course, Lottery and Red Deer overhauled the others, Hopshee still striving for the goal. But Lottery gained the mastery, and won with apparent ease. Time 3·4. The defeat of Hopshee is imputed to the loss of a stirrup.

THE STEWARDS' HANDICAP.—Rs. 500 from fund. For all horses that had started during the meeting. Two miles.

			st.	lbs.		
Major Crosbie's	b h h	Hungarian	11	4	Mr. Jones	1
The Queen's Own	b w m	Milliner	9	13	Auckland	2
Abdool Raymon's	g a h	Grey Beard	7	9	Challoner	3

Grey Beard forced the running, but was soon outpaced. Hungarian won easily, hands down. Time 4·1.

THE BEATEN PLATE.—Rs. 500 from fund. A handicap open to the beaten horses of the meeting. One and a half mile.

			st.	lbs.		
Major Crosbie's	c a h	Rob Roy	8	3		1
Capt. Charles ns.	g a h	Nadershaw	9	0	Owner	2
Mr. Jones'	b a h	Antalo	9	0	Hackney.	
Mr. Lane's	b a h	Argonate	7	12	Challoner.	

Rob Roy took the lead and kept it all the way to the post and won after a good race. Time 3·2.

THE CONSOLATION STAKES.—Rs. 200 from fund, for all horses. Weight for value. The winner to be put up to auction. Half a mile.

			st.	lbs.	ozs.		
Major Chesshyre's	b a h	Chance	9	3	8	Owner.	1
Mr Lane's	c w g	Colloby	10	11	0		2
Major Crosbie's	c a g	Whitefoot	9	0	0		
Mr. Humfrey ns.	gc b m	Baby Blake	10	4	0	Willoughby.	
Capt. Charles'	g a h	Nadershaw	10	7	0	Owner.	

The whole race was between Chance and Colloby, and it was so near a thing at the finish that spectators thought it a dead heat. The judge gave it to Chance. Time, 56 seconds.

We understand that Mr. Lane claims the race, on the ground that Chance did not carry the proper weight.

AFGHANISTAN.

THE Ameer has despatched a further reinforcement of a thousand cavalry to Turkistan, but Sirdar Mahomed Ibrahim Khan, who was to have proceeded to Turkistan at the head of the reinforcements, has been summoned instead to Cabul. The Ameer evidently despairs of extending his plan of resuming jagheers, and giving the chief's salaries in lieu of them, to Turkistan. He has assigned the territory of Koondooz to Meer Sultan Murad Khan. The Meer is to maintain 1,000 cavalry in Turkistan for the Ameer's service, and 200 at Cabul. He is, moreover, to pay half a lakh a year to the treasury, but this year his contribution is to be a lakh. Prince Abdul Mullick, who has been received with such extreme honour by the Ameer, though the eldest son of the King of Bokhara, and a veteran rebel and intriguer, is only eighteen years old.—*Pioneer.*

BAD ACCOUNTS OF SUBATHOO.

THERE is something about that wretchedly dreary and—even at midday—dismal place, Subathoo, incompatible with those good spirits and general mental cheerfulness requisite to the fortification of the nervous system in times when mortal maladies are rife. Why the place was ever chosen as a sanatarium, or for a European cantonment,—considering how other sites, preferable in every respect, might have been selected,—almost passes comprehension. It is virtually a locality without a single special recommendation adducible in its favour. Its scenery is that of a brick-field on a Titanic scale—all is brown and broken; broken and brown; and not much more of a forest department to boast of than that delectably sylvan spot Aden can show. It presents no facilities for exercising troops, and if not good as a cantonment is worse than good for nothing. Yet as a sanatarium it has proved a miserable failure—a very fatal one. The 90th Light Infantry, when stationed there the year before the last suffered most severely, and now the 41st Regiment has come in for its turn of the suffering. The senior captain of the corps has died in camp, and a fortnight ago the senior lieutenant died, the paymaster's daughter, Miss Simpson, dying about the same time. Five officers of the corps are at home or on their way home, on medical certificate, and during the late outbreak of cholera there were numerous cases, at least ten or twelve of which proved fatal. Then thirty-seven soldiers' children have died at Subathoo since the regiment went there last December. This great mortality amongst the children has, for one assignable cause, the impossibility of procuring at the place the necessary infantine nourishment; the soldiers' wives might as well expect warm clothing for nothing, as in Subathoo look for a good supply of good milk at any price!

The place is detested by every military man who has served there, and should, on both sanatary and military grounds, be abandoned as a cantonment.—*Mofussilite*, Sept. 18.

FRONTIER WARFARE.

(*Pioneer.*)

WE suppose that for the present no expedition for the punishment of the Khan Kheyl Hussunzyes and Akazyes will be undertaken. Any military chastisement less than tremendous would, it is felt, leave us contemptible; and the assumed embarrassment of the finances does not this year permit the outlay which an invasion on the requisite scale would involve. We apprehend that this is the view which will have been entertained by Government; but, until we are fully enlightened as to the nature and extent of these new demands on current revenue which have apparently just been thought of, we cannot say our conscience quite accepts the reasoning. We cannot at once recal any duty more primarily incumbent on a Government than that of protecting its subjects. Now five British subjects have been murdered and some seventeen others wounded at Taskote. With an enemy whose preparations are always hidden from us by mountains, where we have no agents or correspondents, punctual vengeance seems the only possible means of defence, or at least the only means except the payment of black-mail. This last device is one never very readily digested by a proud and powerful Government. Perhaps in dealing with savages there would have been nothing really derogatory in such a policy if it had been adopted from the first; but now, after our many raids of retaliation and the tolerable amount of self-complacency we have indulged over their issue, to descend to the simple resource of the rich but unwarlike might appear an abdication. We have always thought that war expenses should be ranked in such an empire as that of India as ordinary, not as extraordinary, expenditure. Half a crore or so should by anticipation be devoted to these inevitable little matters in every budget estimate. To grudge the cost of punishing the ruffians who keep our borders in boiling water should be held as much a breach of faith, as to curtail the sums allotted in the estimates to education or public works. Of course the amount to be set apart for the suppression of frontier brigandage might be subjected to all the reduction that a prudent calculation of the danger would admit; but in our opinion this item of ordinary budget expenditure can never be otherwise than large, until repressive action shall have been for once exerted on an adequate scale. *Qui veut la fin, veut les moyens.* Rose-water has been tried long enough. If an army of 30,000 men were to spend eight months or so in sweeping the frontier and reading all tribes and sections of tribes who could not show a perfectly clean bill of conduct, such a lesson as might be remembered in their hills for a few centuries, then perhaps we might relegate the item of "frontier warfare" once again from the head of "ordinary" to that of "extraordinary" expenditure.

CAPTAIN R——, THE "HINDOO SAINT."

SOME of our readers who were at Cawnpore in the autumn of 1865 may recollect an officer being brought down by rail in custody on a charge of having deserted from his regiment at Lucknow, and pleading as his excuse that he had become a Hindoo religious mendicant. At that time the unhappy man was clad in silk and gold, and his supposed piety was much extolled by a large concourse of native admirers. Contemptuously discharged by the military authorities, Captain R. disappeared from public view, but has lately turned up again, shorn of his splendours, but still persisting in his mad career. The account of the good German missionary who lighted last upon this poor deluded creature is so interesting that we shall venture to make a long extract from its simple narrative. After explaining that, from motives of curiosity, he sought an introduction to the European faqueer through the instrumentality of his native disciple, a Brahmin, the reverend narrator thus proceeds—

'I went to the disciple, who told me that Captain R. was the Hindoo Saint, who sometimes called himself Mahadeo, and sometimes said he was Jesus Christ himself. The Brahmin, a fantastic man, reported me to him, and requested permission for me to visit him; he returned, however, saying Captain R. would not permit any European, even not Mr. Peppin, to see his face. I could, however, not abstain from being myself convinced whether this Hindoo Saint was a European, therefore I took courage to go and see him; his disciple and Anand Masih, and my coolie followed me. His door was open, and to my astonishment I found a real European in him, almost naked, of a fair complexion, blue eyes, light hair, about 35 years of age, walking up and down in his little room. Seeing me he made signs to go away without speaking. I greeted him friendly. When he saw me still standing, he pointed to a paper fixed on the wall in his room to read that; the contents of that written paper were "that every one was forbidden to enter the room and begin any conversation with him; should however, any one do so, it would be of evil consequence." I could not, however, abstain from speaking a few words to him about my object of coming there, and that I was preaching the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ to the poor heathen. At once he began to speak, and pointed to his disciple, telling me, "this is Judas Iscariot, who betrayed his master, he never will be forgiven;" his meaning was, his disciple ought not to have allowed me to come and see him. Then he advised me to adopt his dress. I replied that our Saviour had given no commandment in what kind of dress His Gospel should be proclaimed. On this he made signs to leave him, and told his disciple also to go, and never to come before him. Much I heard afterwards about him. Whenever the natives go of curiosity to see him, he spits them in the face, and orders his disciple to do it; for this reason no one will go near him. He is of great offence to the natives, and from several Europeans I heard afterwards, that if Government would send him to Europe great offence would be removed out of India.'

It would appear that the bubble has now quite burst, and that, with the exception of the Brahmin disciple likened to Judas, few natives now follow the renegade, who owes his support to the aid of a charitable indigo planter in the Goruckpore district. Still we cannot but see in the fact of his ever having had influence, crazy as he clearly is, a token of the causes that keep the people of this country so much aloof from us in matters of opinion. If any missionary should take a hint from mad Captain R., not as to adopting his dress, which appears to be none at all, but as to associating with the natives on a footing of perfect equality and of being dependent on their alms—no easy or pleasant thing, we allow—it might happen that he too would be received as a messenger from Heaven, and listened to with an interest which in his case might be more durable than in that of the military lunatic. In the meanwhile could not this unfortunate man be taken care of by the police, and sent to his friends in Europe for restraint and curative treatment? It seems to us that to let the poor creature wander about, bringing discredit on the British name, is scarcely worthy of a Government like that of British India.—*Pioneer.*

DISASTERS ON THE SIND RAILWAY, AND DESTRUCTION OF THE MULLEER VIADUCT, BY THE RAIN.

(*Sind News*, Sept. 16.)

THE recent heavy rains have done more damage to the Sind Railway than perhaps it has suffered under similar circumstances since its original construction.

On Tuesday morning it was ascertained that no less than six of the piers of the Mulleer Viaduct were altogether swept away, and that seven of the spans of iron girders had shared the same fate, and the debris scattered in every direction. A special train started at half past 6 o'clock A.M., conveying Captain Wood, Agent; Captain Cotgrave, Consulting Engineer; Captain Phelps, Executive Engineer, R. E.; Mr. McNeill, Traffic Manager; Messrs. McKenzie and Cosser, and other executive officers, who proceeded to the scene of the disaster. It was found on their arrival near the Mulleer that in addition to the above, the embankment on this side of the Viaduct had been carried away; and all communication entirely interrupted with the Kotree side of the line had been consequently interrupted. The Telegraph has been damaged, so that full particulars of any further injury that the line may have sustained have not yet been received in detail at head quarters; although it is reported that the large bridge at Dorbajee has suffered very much.

At 10 A.M. on Tuesday, when the special train left the banks of the river Mulleer, on its return here, there were four feet of water in its bed.

On many of the level sections the water all along the line has swept over them in every direction, doing more or less damage.

Not a vestige of the iron girders can yet be seen, and it is feared that the strength of the current, combined with the violence of the wind, has carried those still missing to a considerable distance.

Meantime we are glad to be able to state, that so far as yet no lives have been lost, which is the more surprising, considering the length of rail that has been injured.

We hope to be able to furnish full details in our next. Every effort is being made to restore through communication, and we have such confidence in the energy of the officials as to lead us to believe that before our next issue it will have been restored sufficiently to admit of a renewal of the traffic.

In connection with the above serious loss and interruption of traffic, it is gratifying to notice the energy displayed by the Railway and Postal officials for the safe transit of our mail. Yesterday, we learn, that our Post-Master General, having previously consulted the Agent and Traffic Manager, resolved to start our packets at noon, with men and money, so as to secure a quick transit to Kotree. On the arrival of these dak messengers a little beyond the Mulleer the pleasing news was received that they could with ease proceed to Kotree, as the rail, though severely tried with the heavy rainfall, was still passable. The usual mail *from* Kotree was received at the Post Office here at a quarter to 4 P.M. yesterday.

It will be seen from an advertisement in another column, that for the present, passengers will have to walk between Mulleer Station and Mulleer Bridge, Kotree side. Mails, parcels, and passengers' luggage will be transferred by the Company.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN OUDH "WIGGED" FOR EXTRAVAGANCE.

(*Pioneer.*)

THE Government of India has recently addressed letters couched in reproachful and almost violent language to the Governors of its provinces. It is of course only following the key-note struck by the Secretary of State, who recently delivered himself of a despatch concerning the uses of quills and the abuses of nibs, which, besides being petty in object, exhibited gross ignorance of Indian climatic conditions. The Government of India accordingly set itself dutifully to cut down the budget estimate; and when the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, or rather his officers, found that they would be left without paper for their judicial records, on half ration of red tape, on famine allowance of India-rubber; when they discovered in fact that there would be simply no straw for bricks which must be made, they boldly took the straw which was lying in the field. In other words, there being large savings in the department of land revenue and law and justice, so that no imperial embarrassment could arise, they thought, and the Chief Commissioner thought, that the absolute necessities of the case justified additional expenditure in the matter of stationery. What is the result? The Pharaoh of Simla records his "emphatic condemnation of the Chief Commissioner's proceedings." Oudh is a province as big as Ireland, and with twice its population; it is a new province, the newest in India. The administrative reforms which have been the slow work of three quarters of a century in Bengal, are to be compressed into ten years in Oudh. Its Chief Commissioner considered it to require £6,000 for stationery; but the Government of India took upon itself to compare Oudh with other provinces, Bengal for instance, which has a permanent settlement; and on a comparison with those provinces, probably per square mile, possibly per annual rain-fall, as no information is deigned, cut the local estimate £2,500.

Now the Supreme Government pointed out no kind of extravagance in the expenditure, no opportunity for saving in the details; it simply applied its Procrustean bed and lopped away. The Chief Commissioner found, or rather the work of administration soon demonstrated, that the machine of Government would come to a stand-still. The Government of India had not merely checked and somewhat curtailed the supply of coals for the State locomotive, but it had simply and brutally taken off a wheel. There are some departments whose sphere and cost can be expanded or contracted each year, but prisoners must be tried and imprisoned, and the law prescribes a judicial record and a jail, whose cost may increase indefinitely with that of crime or the growth of legislation. Yet just here again have the cuttings been made. But the matter is beyond argument. Lord Mayo is no doubt helpless in the matter; but the system seems intended to demonstrate the ultimate necessity of adopting that provincial government which Mr. Bright used to advocate. Of course if our finances are in a bad way, if great retrenchment must be effected, *coûte que coûte* in the way of efficiency, it is useless to make much fight about this or that detail. But one thing we have a right to expect—that there be consistency of procedure. If a private person bent on retrenchment reduces the number of his horses, he does not retain the same number of grooms; nor does he consider himself economical for selling his saddle and harness while he still maintains the horse. In the same way if in Oudh less paper needs to be written on, fewer writers will be needed to write on it. Either the penny retrenchment in stationery was robbed from public efficiency, or the pound spent in establishment is squandered.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 22nd, 12-20 P.M.—Cable communication perfect to Fao; Turkish line interrupted beyond Semavah; Persian line interrupted beyond Shiraz. Latest dates from Great Britain, via Turkey, 13th September, via Russia 16th September.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CARWAR, 22nd, 9-7 A.M.—Weather fair, wind westerly, thermometer 78, barometer 30·011, rainfall 6 cents.

VINGORLA, 22nd, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south west moderate, thermometer 80, rainfall 31 cents.

CANNANORE, 22nd, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west moderate, thermometer 77, barometer 29·970, rainfall 15 cents.

MANGALORE, 22nd, 11-55 A.M.—Weather fine, wind west by north, thermometer 180·25, rainfall 42 cents.

TUTICORIN, 22nd, 10 A.M.—Weather fine, wind west south-westerly, thermometer 88, barometer 29·93.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

THE time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 21st to 8 P.M. of the 22nd September is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	4 56	0 1
,, Calcutta	8 49	0 40
,, Madras	7 56	4 7

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

Undelivered messages in the Bombay Signal Office—
For Sub Lt. Bell, ship Euphrates, from Khundwa.
For Panaram Setaram, from Rangoon.
For Paremdass, from Tuticorin.

A FLYING TOAD.—A flying toad, now in Washington, was captured in a seine at Cape Henry a few days since. It is of most singular conformation and of beautifully variegated hues, measuring about six inches in length, with a perfectly flat, bony back, eyes wide apart and in the centre of a circle, capacious mouth, and fins as large as wings about the centre of the bod on each side.—*American Paper.*

ACCORDING to the *Daily Telegraph* the latest intellectual amusement in America is to collect a number of live crabs and put them on a table and strew before them crumbs soaked in whiskey. These are readily devoured by the crabs. They have the effect of intoxicating them, and the antics they perform when in their cups is a source of intense delight to Brother Jonathan. They are said to exhibit the most whimsical varieties of constitution and character.

BOMBAY.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.—The Rev. C. T. Wilson, Senior Chaplain, will preach in the Cathedral on Sunday evening on behalf of the Indo-British Institution, the funds of which are again very low.

POSTAL NOTICE.—An experimental post office will be opened at the Surat Railway Station from the 1st October 1869, and such letters as are addressed "Surat Railway Station" will be forwarded for delivery at the station instead of first passing through the post office at Surat. All persons desirous of having their letters so delivered are recommended to adopt the above superscription.

HIS HIGHNESS HOWED BIN OOMAR SOOLTAN NOWHAZ, Jung Bahadur, of Hydrabad, Deccan, visited His Excellency the Governor yesterday afternoon.—*Deccan Herald*, Sept. 22.

THE DECCAN HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION will take place at the Bund Garden, on Tuesday next, the 28th instant, at 3 P.M. precisely, under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor.—*Ibid.*

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF BOMBAY.

THE Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay will meet in the Council House, at Poona, for the purpose of making laws and regulations, to-morrow (Friday), at midday.

THE ORIGIN OF SUTTEE.

THE very orthodox Hindoos still profess to believe, among other things, in the divine origin of Suttee. According to a writer in the *Spectator*, however, its origin is intensely human. "The permanent terror of a Hindoo's life," he says, "is poison; his best guarantee against it, the certainty that his wife, who cooks for him even among the highest families, will not risk the horrible death imposed on the widow in order to be rid of him."—*Pioneer.*

SIR R. TEMPLE'S BLUNDER.

WHETHER new taxation be imminent, as the *Friend of India* asserts, or not, there can, we fear, be no question as to the new and urgent necessity for retrenchment. The financial position is worse than was represented. We fear that, for all the trustworthy information it afforded, Sir R. Temple's budget statement might never have been concocted, and indeed that for all the service he has rendered the finances, our present Finance Minister might have stayed where he was really useful—at Nagpore.—*Pioneer.*

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

THE *Overland Mail*, we observe, states that the Prince and Princess of Wales were to arrive at Abergeldie Castle for the season on the 27th August. This, as we happen to know on really indisputable authority, is incorrect. The Prince left Wildbad alone, early in August, for England. He was to spend a couple of days in London and then proceed to Abergeldie. But he will return to Wildbad in the second week of September for the purpose of escorting the Princess back to England. All will be glad to hear that Her Royal Highness has already benefited by the Baths so much that there is now some power of movement in the knee, while her general health is excellent.—*Pioneer.*

THE LIABILITY OF HOTEL-KEEPERS.

ALLUDING to the result (published by us yesterday) of the reference made to the High Court at Allahabad regarding the liability of hotel-keepers in the Mofussil for the property of travellers when stolen on the premises, the *Pioneer* says "So far as we can understand the matter, the law on the subject appears to be this. When a case arises within the limits of any of the presidency towns, and the parties to the suit are not Mussulmans or Hindoos, the judges are bound to decide according to the Common Law of England, which makes hotel-keepers liable; but when a case occurs in the Mofussil the courts are 'without the guidance of any positive law,' and the judges are only bound to decide according to equity and good conscience. The Chief Justice, we believe, differed in opinion from his two colleagues, who formed the majority."

THE SEYCHELLES.

(FROM "A CRUISE IN THE GORGON," BY W. COPE DEVEREUX.)

ALL the islands show signs of departed industry; the wrecks of old sugar-mills may be seen scattered about the country and covered with vegetation, the abode of owls and other birds, and rapidly falling to decay. This is all the trade, and it is not very extensive. The island has a few advantages from its isolated position in the Indian Ocean. Its soil is so rich and prolific that it would almost grow one's walking-stick if stuck into it. In a short walk, almost within a space of a hundred square yards, can be counted an endless variety of fruits; limes, pine-apples, oranges, bananas, plantains, lychee, the noble bread-fruit, alligator pear, and mangoes, all growing wild, the two former choking the hedges and emitting a delicious fragrance of herbs; clove, cinnamon, castor oil, balsam co-paibae, manise, tapioca, sago, and cassava; trees of all kinds, india-rubber, palms of every description, cocoanut, traveller's rest, which, tapped near the root, yields a refreshing drink; cashew, cocoa de mer, baisnalt, from which, being so hard, they make tiles for houses. The cocoa de mer, as the name implies, grows by the sea-side; it is peculiar to the Seychelles, and, as far as we know, grows nowhere else in the world; it is valuable for its fine straw; also it has a large nut, which contains a kind of blancmange which is very good. Every roadside, garden, hill and valley is covered with the most odoriferous and charming flowers; the rose, the delicate souvenir of our own dear shores, blooms freely. But the Seychelles has its disadvantages. There is no harbour, and no artificial means can make one. In consequence of the abolition of slavery, and the inherent laziness of the inhabitants, labour is scarce. Twice our men-of-war have lately brought slaves here; the Lyra about 200, and ourselves 63. Directly these are landed they are ticketed and numbered, and taken under the wing of the magistrate; the males separated from the females; shortly, a day is named for their distribution; we attend, and see our chubby little topsies separated; appointed to different families, who undertake to bring them up in the way they should go, also to pay them certain fixed wages; thus all are divided amongst the inhabitants. The climate is very healthy, diseases rarely known; but the morality of the place is frightful. The marriage ceremony is a dead letter. Incest is too common to be taken notice of. One case for instance; an official at the Mauritius (born at Seychelles) is the son of his grandmother by his own brother! Melancholy to relate, there are very few virtuous girls on the island. The female portion of the inhabitants are as five to one of men. With all this, as might be expected, the population is rapidly decreasing. If the islands had been a little more anglicized, how different would be the results! French morals are lax enough, but here they run wild; having all the grossness, without a particle of French polish, and making it a paradise lost. Compare the English settlement of Tristan d'Acunha a little island in mid-Atlantic, populated by about forty-three English, who for virtue, industry, and social happiness are immensely superior to the inhabitants of the Seychelles. The natives have not succeeded in rearing cattle of any kind. Pigs, of course, flourish, but little or nothing is produced by artificial means; nature is expected to do everything. Provisions are excessively dear:—Beef, 1s. per pound; eggs 2d. each; dry provisions not to be had; sardines, 2s. per small box; wines and spirits inferior and dear; and all other articles the same. To aggravate matters, our blue-jackets, having been granted leave, have, like a swarm of locusts, eaten up everything. All the beer, (although 2s. per bottle,) eggs, &c., are consumed, at the expense of the little fortunes they made in the dhows, and not only so, but also at the expense of their officers. Of course there is little to be said of society in such a place as this, the commissioner and the doctor. The only lady at Mahe is the doctor's wife, a very agreeable and genteel person, of Greek parents, born at Zante. Sometimes for a whole year this kind creature is without a single female companion, without even a piano to disturb the stagnant atmosphere; and even worse, sometimes the doctor, her only solace, is absent on professional duty for a week at a time. She at all events knows the value of companions and friends, and will no doubt appreciate them. How glad they are to have us to tea every evening! and we always make it a point to drop in on every occasion; in the evening taking her ladyship for a walk, returning at dusk to a refreshing cup of tea. There are some of those truly good creatures, French sisters of charity, here, who possess the only piano on the island, and that is a most melancholy instrument. The land at Mahe rises almost perpendicularly, fronted by a few miles of flat land, whereon stands the town. The heights, some 7,000 or 8,000 feet, are of solid rock, and at the top covered with luxuriant vegetation. The houses are built a la Swiss, and only want the pretty little bridges and rumbling streams to make the comparison perfect. There are about half-a-dozen roads: one running round the bay, the others at right angles to the hills in the background, gently inclined towards them. These are lined with hedges of the prettiest flowers, the graceful palms and weeping bamboos rendering them refreshing, cool retreats. At evening these walks are delightful, especially on a moonlight night. The aroma from the myriads of pine-apples, limes, and roses, is truly delightful; and in the morning, before the sun has taken up the dew, a little walk before breakfast, besides exhausting one's eulogistic vocabulary, leaves one in a good temper for the remainder of the day. One of the greatest curiosities to be seen at this place, and of the insect world, is a kind of leaf-fly. I was asked to look at a bunch of fresh green leaves, and told to point out any living thing on it; after looking in vain for some time, I was astonished to see one of the leaves move, and found that this leaf was the insect itself. It is a mere leaf, with the most delicate legs and head; its body is quite green, with veins,

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

fibres, &c. These leaf-flies are very rare, and very difficult to keep, requiring a bunch of fresh leaves daily. The ant and other insects perforate and devour them. When hatched they are like small dried leaves, but they soon astonish one by walking, and we were much more surprised to see them turn green. The females are largely employed in plaiting straw; and they sell the plait, enough to make a mat, for about 2s. 6d. They pride themselves on this kind of work, and will rig up a "chapeau" in a few hours, a la mode, "pork-pie" or otherwise; not, however, forgetting to charge. The smallest little doll-basket, made of cocoa de mer fibre, is a dollar. The males do very little; in fact, the natural order of things is reversed. There are about twenty shops in the town, a kind of general stores, owned by French creoles; flimsy French things are the chief articles retailed. Altogether, Mahe is naturally a very beautiful-looking island; its walks and rambles almost unparalleled, especially to us after a long sea-voyage. Its beauties, however, would be acknowledged by any one. There is one drawback, however, to all this beautiful scenery—the excessive heat. At Mahe, the high land being crescent-shaped and rocky, the heat is retained long after the sun has dipped, thereby rendering the atmosphere somewhat close; otherwise, the Seychelles are a little paradise. Canoe after canoe, schooner after schooner arrive with our wood. All cedar! and this to be burnt! We set our wits to work calculating how many pencils we shall consume. It certainly appears extravagant, but necessity leaves us no other choice. It is consumed quickly, and the smoke plays the deuce with our funnel and sails.—*Inverness Courier*.

COURT FEES.

In the Legislative Council of India, on September 10, the Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell moved for leave to introduce a bill to provide for the better regulation of court fees.

He said—"The stamp fees now leviable in judicial proceedings were fixed by Act XXVI. of 1867.

The alterations of the former law effected by that enactment embraced—

1st.—A general enhancement of the scale of fees leviable on the institution of all civil suits;

2nd.—An increased valuation of land for the purpose of computing the amount of the fee chargeable on suits relating to such property;

3rd.—The abolition of the privileged rates up to that time accorded to suits instituted in the revenue courts between landlord and tenant, and the application to such suits of the rates leviable in the civil courts;

4th.—The imposition of a fee of one rupee on the institution of certain criminal complaints;

5th.—A slight enhancement of the fees obtaining in certain miscellaneous judicial proceedings, and the imposition of a fee on certain petitions and applications when presented to the magistrate in his executive capacity.

These changes were avowedly experimental. It had been strongly represented to the Government that the litigation of the country could, without prejudice to the administration of justice, bear a greater burden of taxation than it had up to that time been subjected to: it was certain that the scale of fees then in force needed revision on account of its irregularity, and the extreme inequality of the incidence of the taxation imposed by it, and it was considered expedient and equitable that the opportunity afforded by such revision should be taken to obtain the increased revenue needed to cover the additional outlay which had then been resolved on for the improvement of our courts of justice.

But when after the new rates had been some months in operation, allegations of their repressive effect on the general litigation of the country reached the Government. Your Excellency's predecessor on one public occasion at least pledged the Government to watch closely the operation of the new Act, and to grant relief if, after a careful investigation of its results, such a measure should seem to be called for.

The Act came into force on the 1st May 1867. The results of its operation during the first twelve months have been examined in comparison with the results of the operation of the former law during the corresponding period immediately preceding the date from which the existing law took effect.

The effect of the general enhancement of the rates of fees leviable on all civil suits combined with the increased valuation of land, was a reduction in the number of institutions during the first twelve months of the operation of Act XXVI. of 1867, as compared with the number instituted during the twelve months immediately preceding the date on which it came into force, of nearly 14 per cent.

This general result, examined in detail, shows a much larger proportion of decrease in the number of institutions of suits regarding land than in the case of claims to money, the proportion of suits involving some interest in land which, under the former law, was about one-fifth having, during the first year's operation of the existing law, fallen to less than one-sixth of the entire litigation.

Such a marked decrease as 14 per cent. in the number of suits instituted is in itself sufficiently suggestive of the baneful effects of the existing law upon the administration of justice, but it becomes more so when contrasted with the course of litigation previous to the enactment of that law; for the returns of the four years, immediately preceding 1867, show a steady progressive increase, year by year, of from five to six per cent. in the entire number of civil suits instituted throughout India; hence as, but for the passing of Act XXVI., there would have probably been a corresponding increase in 1867, the actual decrease caused by the enhanced rates during the first twelve months in which they were enforced may be reckoned at not less than 20 per cent.

As already stated, the special investigation traced the results of the existing rates of institution fees down to the 30th April 1868. Further statistics bringing the record of the general litigation of all India, except the territories subordinate to the Government of Bombay, under the operation of these rates to the close of the year 1868, have been recently obtained. In the Bombay presidency the provision of the High Court's letters patent, which empowers the local Government to call for statistics regarding the administration of justice, and lays that court under an obligation to comply with such requisition, would appear to be inoperative, as I am told that no such statistics are furnished by the High Court, and I have on that account been unable to procure the required information in regard to Bombay. The returns which have been furnished show that whilst a not inconsiderable reaction has taken place in regard to the resort of the people to the civil courts of such recently-acquired territories as the Central Provinces, Oudh, and even the Punjab, in the older territories of Bengal Proper, the North-Western Provinces and Madras, where the British administration is of much longer standing, and civil rights are better defined or at least better understood, the repressive influence of the new rates on litigation is rather increased than abated.

With these facts before it, the Government has decided on conceding a considerable reduction of the existing rates of court fees leviable on the institution of civil suits; and I venture to add that it is not the least satisfactory reflection in regard to this decision, that it should have been arrived at, whilst the Government still retained the advantage, of which it is, unfortunately for the country, so soon to be deprived, of the counsels of my honourable and learned friend (Mr. Maine), who, as a member of the then existing Government, is fully conversant with the circumstances which attended the legislation of 1867 on this subject; and that the present measure should be inaugurated, as I believe it to be, with that gentleman's full concurrence.

Repressive as the rates fixed by the Act of 1867 are believed to have been, their financial results have been eminently successful. It is true that the somewhat extravagant anticipations of their projectors have not been even approximately realized, but a very considerable increase of revenue has been obtained through their operation. I think it necessary to draw attention to this fact, because I have seen it stated on more than one occasion that not only had the general litigation of the country been checked to a very serious extent, but that the public exchequer had actually been a loser by the change in the law. So far from that being the case, notwithstanding the number of suits instituted fell off to the extent already described, the revenue derived from the decreased number of institutions was no less than 13½ lakhs, or nearly 25 per cent. in excess of the amount obtained under the provisions of the former law. . . .

So far as the working of the one-rupee stamp in certain criminal cases can be tested by the statistics which have been furnished, the impost would appear to have had little or no deterrent effect on the institution of such cases, for the returns show a falling off of five per cent. only in the number instituted during the year, subject to the payment of a fee, as compared with the number instituted during the corresponding period when no fee was required. I have little doubt, however, but that the returns for the period during which the fee was not imposed are imperfect, and cannot be safely used for the purposes of comparison; for in the absence of any special register of the class of petitions to which the fee was intended to apply, there would be no certain guide for the preparation of a correct return of such petitions, and it is most probable that many which should have been included in the return have been omitted. Opinions founded on administrative experience of the question are pretty evenly divided. Whilst the Governments of Bombay and Madras and most of their subordinate officers advocate the abolition of the fee, the several administrators of the provinces included in the Bengal Presidency are, with rare exceptions, in favour of its retention. On the side of the abolitionists opinion is purely theoretical, no facts are adduced to show that any real hardship is inflicted on the community by requiring persons to contribute something towards the cost of the machinery employed in the redress of their petty grievances; whilst on the other side it has been shown that a small fee does act as a rough sieve to the multifarious complaints which would otherwise inundate the criminal courts, wasting the time of the magisterial officers, entailing much hardship on persons, who are often needlessly and even vexatiously brought into the courts as witnesses in such cases, and tending to no public benefit. . . .

I now come to the concessions and other alterations of the existing law contemplated in the bill.

It is proposed, *first*, to substitute a fee of 6 annas on the institution of a suit not exceeding Rs. 5, and a fee of 12 annas on a suit exceeding Rs. 5 and not exceeding Rs. 10, for the one rupee chargeable in either case under the existing law.

Secondly, to reduce the average percentage of the institution fee on all civil suits of amount ranging between Rs. 10 and Rs. 1,000 from 10, the present rate to 7½, to effect a small reduction of the percentage of institution fee on suits of amount exceeding Rs. 1,000, and to revert to the principle of a maximum fee which obtained under the former law, making Rs. 5,000 the fixed limit.

Thirdly, to reduce the fixed valuation of temporarily settled land and land exempt from the payment of Government revenue from 8 to 5 times the amount of the annual revenue, and from 20 to 15 times the annual profits of the land, respectively, and also to restore the provisions of Note (e), Article 11, Schedule B, Act X. of 1862, or to introduce a provision of similar import.

Fourthly, to provide for the computation of the institution fee leviable on suits for the recovery of a right of occupancy, and other suits between landlord and tenant, the value of the subject-matter of which is not readily determinable, upon one year's rent of the land to which such suits have reference.

Fifthly, to reduce the fee on criminal petitions from one rupee to eight annas.

Sixthly, to reduce the fee on certain miscellaneous petitions from eight annas to one anna, and to exempt certain other petitions from the payment of any fee.

Seventhly, to substitute for the *ad valorem* fee now leviable on certain summary suits instituted in the Bombay presidency under Act XVI. of 1838 and the Bombay Act V. of 1864, a fixed rate of eight annas. . . . . .

Looking to the character of the awards obtained in summary suits instituted in the courts of the Bombay presidency under the provisions of Act XVI. of 1838, and the Bombay Act V. of 1864, *i. e.*, their liability to be set aside by judgments passed in regard to the same cause of action in a regular suit, it seems more equitable to treat such institutions as miscellaneous applications, and subject them to a fee of eight annas only.

As a set-off against the proposed concessions, and the probable loss of revenue resulting therefrom, it is proposed, *first*, to discontinue the grant of any refund of fees levied on the institution of original suits, and *secondly*, to raise the duty chargeable on the grant of probates and letters of administration under the Indian Succession Act and of certificates under Act XXVII. of 1860, to an equivalent with the rates levied in England in like caser. . . . .

I have gone somewhat further into the details of the proposed bill than is usual at this stage of legislation, because I think it most desirable that the first intimation of any reduction of the judicial stamp fees now in operation having been actually resolved on, should be accompanied with the most explicit and unqualified statement of the exact measure of the concessions which the Government is prepared to grant.

The first sound of any overt action on the part of this Council in the direction of reducing the charges on the administration of justice, is sure to have the effect of arresting and keeping back as much of the incoming litigation as can be postponed consistently with a due regard for the Act of Limitation, and of thereby seriously disturbing the business of the courts. It is on this account most desirable that the progress of measures of this kind should, after their introduction into the Council, be as rapid as possible, and that they should not be kept longer before the public, thereby prolonging the derangement of the administration of justice which must continue to a certain extent as long as they remain pending.

It was this consideration which justified the rapid progress of the existing law through the Council, and must ever be held to excuse speed on the part of the legislature in dealing with like measures.

Viewed in this light, the present time seems most opportune for the inauguration of this measure, for, throughout the greater part of the country, the civil courts are about to be closed for a considerable period. There will be ample time consequently during the recess, without prejudice to the course of litigation, for a thorough ventilation of public opinion on the details of the proposed legislation, and I trust that, soon after the courts re-open, we may be in a position to proceed with the bill, and pass it through its remaining stages, ere the close of the current year, so that the new law may be brought into operation, simultaneously with the new Stamp Act, on the 1st January 1870."

The Hon'ble Mr. Maine obtained the permission of the President to offer some observations on the motion, upon the ground that he would not have an opportunity of joining in the discussion at any later stage, and said that, independently of the reference which his hon'ble friend had been good enough to make to him, he had been desirous of explaining away two misapprehensions, one much more important than the other, which were disclosed by the papers which he and his hon'ble friend had examined. One of these was the mistaken idea that the Government of India had ever started or encouraged the doctrine that the taxation of the administration of justice was a justifiable mode of recruiting the general finances of the empire. In order to dispose of that statement, it would be enough to refer to a paper furnished to Mr. Maine by the Secretary in the Financial Department. The figures could not be quite confidently interpreted on account of the system which, Mr. Maine hoped, would be abolished, of lumping together the revenue derived from general or documentary stamps and that derived from judicial stamps which were in reality court fees. A conclusion which was roughly true might, however, be founded on the figures, and it appeared from them that the litigating part of the Indian community paid just about half the expense of the administration of justice, and this result was reached without debiting that administration with the cost of the revenue courts, which, of course, in many of their functions, were just as much courts of justice as any others. The inference was that the part of the community which, in India, availed itself of the courts, contributed less to their cost than the corresponding section of any civilized community, although the courts in this country were resorted to in many matters which elsewhere were settled by private adjustment. All the rest of the expense of the administration of justice was paid by the general body of tax-payers for which the Government was trustee. The question, therefore, whether justice might be taxed for the general purposes of the State did not arise in India. Nor did the history of the scale of 1867 bear out the doctrine he had been disclaiming. Mr. Cockerell had correctly stated that there had been many representations to the Government of India that the scale of 1862 was too low and capriciously arranged. These representations might not have been attended to but for the anxiety of the late Viceroy to carry into effect a measure which, in the farewell given to Lord Lawrence by the community of Calcutta, had been described by the Commander-in-Chief as one of his highest titles to the recollection of the people of India. Lord Lawrence had, very early in his career, formed the opinion that the greatest evils arose from the under-payment of the lower Mofussil judges and of the officers of their courts, and he had much at heart the improvement of their position. The plans which he had been considering came to maturity in 1866; but, as His Excellency would easily believe, the finances of the country were ill able to bear the additional burden. Accordingly, it was determined to institute an enquiry directed to ascertain whether, as the quality of the justice to be administered was to be so much improved, the suitors might not fairly be asked to contribute something more towards the cost of administering it. Every precaution was taken to secure a great weight of authority for the new scale. The Commission appointed by the Government included gentlemen of the highest judicial eminence both in the High and in the Mofussil Courts, and it was requested so to arrange its sittings as to be assisted by the additional members of Council who were just arriving in Calcutta. The scale of 1867 was the result of the labours of the Commission, and though, as Mr. Cockerell had put it, there might be some appearance of haste in passing the measure through the Council, this haste was, as his hon'ble friend had also correctly stated, no more than was inevitable in the case of taxing bills of this nature. There was nothing like precipitation in settling the basis of the measure. Mr. Cockerell was further right in saying that Lord Lawrence promised an enquiry into the working of the new scale, which some had questioned from the first, though these were mostly persons under the influence of *à priori* ideas. The present measure resulted from that enquiry. The statements and opinions placed before Government perhaps struck Mr. Maine as rather more contradictory and unsatisfactory than they appeared to his hon'ble friend; but still Mr. Maine had no doubt that the scale required reduction in some particulars. Such experiments as the Commission of 1867 had attempted were always, as he supposed, more or less, leaps in the dark; and it certainly seemed as if the Commission had to some extent leapt too far. But assuredly the last thing which could be attributed to it, or to the Government, was a policy of taxing litigants, as a separate class, for the benefit of the general finances.

The other misapprehension to which Mr. Maine had referred was of very much less importance. It seemed to be supposed that he himself had at some time or other elaborately justified the policy of filling the Treasury by taxing litigants. He might be permitted to say that he had never done anything of the kind. What he really had done was to contend against the extreme theories—and His Excellency must have already learned that this was a country of extreme theories—of certain gentlemen who argued, if the logical consequences of their doctrines were to be accepted, that the litigant should contribute nothing towards the expenses of litigation. Some people seemed to suppose that Governments ought to be like oriental monarchs who first appropriated the greatest part of the property of their subjects, and then, by way of compensation, sat in the gate and administered justice for nothing. Mr. Maine was not going to trouble the Council with any discussion of abstract doctrines; but, as in matters of this kind a grain or two of fact was worth a bushel of theory, he would call their attention to a fact immediately before their eyes which came home to them for a special reason. A late colleague of theirs, Babu Prasanna Kumar Thakur, a most astute lawyer, left a will in which, for reasons entirely personal to himself and his family, he raised a series of the most difficult questions which could possibly perplex an Indian court. He in fact attempted, for objects of his own, to see how far some of the most recondite feudal doctrines of English law could be made to apply to India. During the last few months, much of the time and a vast amount of the intellectual strength of the Calcutta High Court had been employed in construing this will. But why on earth should the Government furnish for nothing a most costly machinery for the purpose of unravelling the perplexities of such a document? Or, to take the converse case, why should it supply judges gratuitously to construe perfectly stupid and ungrammatical wills? Or why should it pay for the winding-up of an insolvent joint-stock company? The truth was that, though people were often involved in litigation through no fault of their own, yet a vast amount of litigation arose from complications of fact produced by the neglects of themselves or their predecessors in title, by unbusiness-like habits, by heedlessness, or by sheer folly. The true doctrine, Mr. Maine submitted, was that the litigants and the general tax-payers should each contribute something. Nobody denied that the litigants benefited by the courts, and nobody would deny that the rest of the community derived some advantage from the solution even of such questions as those raised by this Bengali gentleman's will. What the proportion paid by each should be, was a question not of theory, but of experience, to be equitably settled by the Government as trustee for all, and it was due to the Commission of 1866 to say that they had furnished the Government with much valuable experience to work upon.

The motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN ITEMS.

BENGAL.

Young Shepherd—the alleged *Pootee Ghazee* of the Soonderbunds—has been tried by the Sudder Court, found guilty of the charge of "dacoity," and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. The sentence is indeed a severe one. We are sorry for the young man. He appears to have been well liked amongst his own circle, and a great deal of sympathy has been expressed for him in several quarters.—*Englishman's Saturday Evening Journal*, Sept. 18.

Dave Carson and his company take leave of us on Tuesday, and we dare say, from the scant encouragement they have of late received, they are heartily glad to get away. They proceed up-country and on to Bombay.—*Ibid*.

NORTHERN INDIA.

We hear from Subathoo, under date the 15th instant, that owing to one or two fresh cases of cholera in the 41st Regiment, one of the camps had been ordered to change its ground.—*Pioneer*, Sept. 20.

It is believed at Meerut that the Viceroy and Commander-in-Chief will meet the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces at that station on or about the 20th October, and will then proceed to visit the cantonments of Raneekhet.—*Ibid*.

We are told that it is the mother of Prince Birindra Bikrama Shah of Nepal who has gone to Nynee Tal to intercede with the Lieutenant-Governor for a commutation of her son's sentence of imprisonment, not the condemned Prince himself.—*Ibid*.

We are assured by a correspondent that there is no truth in the report that Colonel T. Chamberlain wil succeed Major Saunders on the personal staff of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, N. W. P. We must confess we had not even heard the report in question.—*Ibid*.

There have been no more cases of cholera in the 105th at Meerut, and it is thought by some that if the two cases that proved fatal had immediately reported themselves for treatment they would have been saved.—*Mofussilite*, Sept. 18.

The long-projected church for Cannington, *i. e.*, for the much larger half and main body of this station (Allahabad) is really about to be set in hand. Not that funds sufficient for its completion had been collected: far from it—that would indeed be an unique event. Church-building funds always are in a state mendicity, but they manage to achieve wonderful things nevertheless. The total cost of the new church will be a lakh and a half.—*Ibid*.

MADRAS.

The Commander-in-Chief left the presidency on Sept. 16 on a tour of inspection.

Mr. Hunter will, in the beginning of next week, return to his post as Collector of Sea Customs, and Mr. MacGregor, who is now acting for him, will go back to the Revenue Board office.—*Madras Times*, Sept. 17.

The acting Registrar General of Assurances has reported unfavourably upon the petition recently referred to him, praying Government to add two more to the already extravagant list of holidays in the public offices.—*Ibid*.

A correspondent in Ganjam says that the "counterfeit sovereigns" found lately in Tinevelly are evidently, from the description given of them by the judge, what are sold in London as "counters." He has several in his possession, and is convinced no Ganjam native would accept them for a sovereign.—*Madras Times*, Sept. 18.

Recruiting of the Madras Staff Corps.—The local authorities have informed His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief that the Supreme Government have requested to be favoured with the opinion of this Government on the question as to whether the rules for the recruitment of the Madras Staff Corps are working with sufficient effect. Lieutenant-General McCleverty has also been requested to favour Government with a table showing the number of admissions and applications for admission to the Madras Staff Corps during the last five years.—*Madras Mail*, Sept. 17.

Lieut. Campbell, of the Body Guard, goes home almost immediately. Lieutenant Dalrymple, A. D. C., will, most probably, act for him as Adjutant.—*Madras Athenæum*, Sept. 17.

The Red Hills.—We have the pleasure to state that no "cases" had occurred in the detachment of the 45th at the Red Hills up to last night—*Ibid*.

Who shot the first Snipe?—Jemadar Adjutant Veerasawmy, of the 9th Regiment N. I. has, we learn, been for the third time successful in shooting the first snipe of the season.—*Ibid*.

Mr. J. H. Master.—A large station dinner was given on the 9th instant to Mr. J. H. Master at Waltair, on his being relieved by Mr. E. C. G. Thomas of his duties as acting Civil and Sessions Judge of Vizagapatam.—*Ibid*.

BANGALORE.

Three Lions.—Bangalore is now honoured with the presence of His Excellency the Governor, as well as His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and His Lordship the Bishop. We shall have the usual military spectacle, we suppose.—*Bangalore Herald*, Sept. 18.

SIND.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. L. Briggs, C.B., arrived from England by the last mail and will shortly proceed to Jacobabad to join the Sind Horse.—*Sind News*, Sept. 16.

We learn from Ghizree that the tents pitched there for the accommodation of invalids have come to grief during the rains, having been blown down by the high wind which accompanied; and, in consequence, the men of the 21st Fusiliers have been moved into the barracks, which are said to be now much overcrowded. The accommodation at Ghizree is at the best but small, and we think that, unless in cases of great necessity, sick men should not be sent there in such large numbers, especially during the present season.—*Ibid*.

Our present acting Assistant Quartermaster General, Captain O. S. Tanner, has *acted* so well in his important appointment since the departure of Major Mallaby to Europe, on medical certificate, that we were in hopes he would long ere this have been confirmed therein, and this is, we know, the prevailing feeling throughout the station; but it is not to be, for, if well founded report is to be believed, Major Pottinger or Captain Sexton will be sent to Kurrachee forthwith, when Captain Tanner will rejoin the 2nd Belooch Regiment.—*Ibid*.

SIMLA RACES.

Stewards.—Colonel Cureton, c.b.; Major Hon. E. Bourke; Captain Hon. W. Harbord; Lieut.-Colonel Hamilton; D. C. Macnabb, Esq.; Captain Powell.

Honorary Secretary.—D. Papillon.

The following is the result of the races on 11th and 14th, first and second days. The weather was very bad on the 11th, and the attendance was extremely limited. The rain, however, did not prevent Lady Mayo being present. The course was in a very bad state, and from the splashing mud, the gay colours of riders were hardly recognizable. For the "Derby" the hill by the bungalow and great Deodars was considered so dangerous to riders, that objections were made by owners of horses to the race being run that day. They feared to risk the plucky riders' necks and limbs, but the stewards having examined the place, decided that there was no great fear, and that the race should go on. It was an easy thing for Objection, admirably ridden by Kairoo.

The weather was favourable the second day, and induced an excellent attendance. Rustica, the winner of the first race, was—under its conditions—put up to auction at Rs. 500, and sold for Rs. 700. For the "Bedouin Handicap," Dhost made a most gallant struggle, but couldn't succeed against Caliph, whose splendid condition told at the finish. The merchants subscribed so liberally this year for their annual cup, that a very handsome one, of the value of Rs. 900, was the result. It was considered a certainty for the Jullunder Stable, but, to the amazement of the prophets and confusion of calculations, it was won in a canter by Charcoal, remarkably well ridden by Mr. Hoyes. Charcoal was supposed to have no staying qualities, but proved quite the contrary. The race was twice round the course and a distance, 1 m. 5 fur. 30 yards, time 3 m. 26 sec,—good going for the Annandale course.

First Day, 11th September, 1869.

First Race.—Elysium Stakes. Entrance Rs. 20, Rs. 150 added. New ½ mile.

Captain Soames' b. c. b. m. Rustica, 9st. 10lbs. Kairoo.

Beating Cotswold and Caliph.

Second Race.—Lilliput Stakes. Entrance Rs. 20, Rs. 100 added. New ½ mile.

Captain Beaumont's ch. c. b. p. Orion, 10st. 8lbs., Mr. Hoyes

Beating Doddles, Squinting Jane, Bullfinch, and the Lath.

Third Race.—The Simla Derby. Entrance 3 Gold Mohurs. Rs. 200 added.—R. C.

Mr. Papillon's g. w. g. Objection, 10st. 10lbs., Kairoo.

Beating Charcoal and Rustica.

Fourth Race.—Selling Race. Entrance Rs. 30, Rs. 200 added. Old ½ mile.

Mr. Papillon's b. w. g. Thunderbum, 10st. 4lbs., Owner.

Beating Tara and Rustica.

Second Day, 14th September, 1869.

First Race.—Tally Ho! Stakes. Entrance Rs. 16, Rs. 100 added. New ½ mile.

Captain Soames' b. c. b. m. Rustica, 10st. 4lbs., Mr. Papillon.

Beating Stilton and Tara.

Second Race.—Bedouin Handicap. Entrance Rs. 32, Rs. 200 added. New ½ mile.

Mr. Hughes' g. a h. Caliph, 10st. 7lbs., Mr. Papillon.

Beating Paragon and Dhost.

Third Race.—Woodville Stakes. Entrance Rs. 16, Rs. 50 added. Old ½ mile.

Mr. Beadon's g. p. Bullfinch, 9st. 7lbs., Captain Hesse.

Beating Toby, late Chasseur, and Squirrel.

Fourth Race.—Merchants' Cup, value Rs. 900. Entrance Rs. 32. B. C.

Mr. Edward's bl. w. g. Charcoal, 10st. 3lbs., Mr. Hoyes.

Beating Thunderbum, Objection, and Tara.

Fifth Race.—Scramble Stakes. Entrance Rs. 10, Rs. 50 added. Old ½ mile.

Captain Powell's r. p. Yellow Hammer, 10st. 2lbs., Mr. Papillon.

Beating Scarecrow, Oddfish, and Calcutta.

There was a great Archery gathering at the same time on the second day on the cricket ground, at which there was an eager and exciting competition for three prizes given by Lady Mansfield.

—*Pioneer*.

ENGLISH PAPERS TO AUGUST 28.

BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

AN AMERICAN "RAILWAY WAR."

(*Spectator*, Aug. 28.)

One of the numerous "railway wars" in New York has very nearly ended in a proclamation of martial law. Mr. Fish has been trying to get possession of the Albany and Susquehanna Railway in the usual way, by buying shares, manufacturing shares, and getting himself appointed by "his" Judge receiver to the Company. Mr. Ramsey, however, President of the Company, keeps his Judge too, and was by him also appointed receiver. Mr. Fish, as owner of the Erie, ordered his people to seize the Susquehanna and Albany by force, Mr. Ramsey ordered his people to resist, and two trains full of armed men met in a tunnel and fought till the Governor of New York, who, with all respectable men, is tired of this state of affairs, ordered out the Militia, disarmed the combatants, took military possession of the line, and threatened to place the district under martial law. The combatants then yielded, and the line is now managed by General McQuade, on behalf of the State. It is a pity the Governor did not carry out his threat. It will come to that at last in New York, and it is better that the necessary killings should be ordered by a regular officer of the State than by a Vigilance Committee, though the latter would probably do more to amend the evil by hanging the corrupt judges. The worst feature in American life is not lawlessness, but the corruption of the distributors of law.

A CONGRESS OF TRADE UNIONISTS.

(*Spectator*, Aug. 28.)

A Congress of Trades Unionists has been held at Birmingham to consider the proposed legislation upon their associations. The spirit which prevailed was not altogether commendable. The delegates ask protection for their funds, and the abolition of all remaining laws against combination, but they do not seem willing to concede the counter-claim of the State to abolish coercion in every form. The practice of picketing was openly defended, and a resolution was passed condemning any attempt on the part of Government to examine their books. There is fairness perhaps in the last objection while other insurance societies are exempt from inspection, but if the workmen knew their own interest they would secure equality by insisting on inspection for all. The policy of *laissez-faire* is the policy of the rich, who know they can take care of themselves, not of the poor, who cannot. On the other point, the repression of coercion, they have no moral case, and the Legislature must stand firm. They have no more right to watch and insult a man for employing non-unionists, than for drinking tea instead of cocoa.

The Trades' Union Congress was evidently strongly in favour of a reduction in the hours of labour, and passed unanimously a rather extravagant resolution;—"That it is the firm conviction as well as the duty of the trade representatives at this Congress to aid every fair and honourable movement which has for its object the shortening the hours of labour, believing that it will aid in promoting morality and the physical and intellectual power of workmen." "Every" movement surely is a little too much, unless, indeed, the delegates think that an hour a day would be a sufficient stint. The general opinion of the meeting, however, was in favour of eight hours as a sufficient day's work, in which we agree, provided they will allow full steam to be put on for those eight hours. If they will, the reduction of wages would probably be but slight, as average men cannot work full power for more than that time, but we dislike the reasons put forward. The object of life is not to keep oneself healthy and comfortable, but to do one's duty, and leave the world a little better than it was before. It may be necessary for that end to work sixteen hours, and if that involves early death, what then? So do most refusals to skulk, but skulking is not a virtue for all that.

PHILOSOPHICAL DISCUSSIONS.

(*Spectator*, Aug. 28)

The discussion on the capacity of Man for progress or degeneracy has been continued before the British Association, Sir John Lubbock leading the way with a reply to the Duke of Argyll. The papers as reported—and the reports seem very indifferent—add little to the previous arguments, and there is one point of great importance upon which no one offers an explanation. It is maintained by most of those who oppose the development theory that no race has ever advanced without contact with another race, that isolation is degradation. Mr. A. R. Wallace, for instance, a most competent observer, says, "Suppose that a European colony were entirely isolated from their race, then, he thought, there was almost a moral certainty that in the course of centuries they would suffer a considerable amount of degradation, and hardly be recognized as the descendants of a civilized people." The audience cheered, but did they know what they were cheering, an assertion that man is not a race, that there is no human family? If there is such a race as Man then that race, living on an island called Earth, in absolute isolation from all other similiar islands and races, has advanced, instead of degenerating. If the whole family can advance, why not a bit of it? Indeed, one bit does advance, namely, the white man, who is intellectually as isolated from all other races as if he lived in a separate island. He advances even morally, having within the last one hundred years without a fresh revelation developed a new moral faculty,—the sympathy which impels us to relieve a suffering we neither see nor fear for ourselves. That sympathy was wholly wanting even to Christians as a body two hundred years ago. That degeneracy is possible seems to us clear, but so also is progress. Who taught the Hellenes sculpture? or what insolation can be so perfect as that of, say, the mathematician who has got just beyond the remainder of mankind? Yet he goes on.

Mr. Wallace, in the same discussion, stated a fact of great value to those who believe, as we do, that conscience is inherent, but he drew from it a deduction it will scarcely bear. He has had an immense experience of savages, and says he has repeatedly found among them "a most delicate sense of right and wrong," and deduces from that a theory that they are degenerate persons, who have retained amidst their degeneracy a primeval idea of morals. Why? Why should not their sense of right and wrong be as inherent as their sense of sight or hearing, and due, like it, either to the Creator, as we should say, or, as our opponents would phrase it, to Nature? Mr. Wallace seems from his books to have on some points an unusually delicate sense of right and wrong. Is that a proof that he has degenerated from the Pict, who was probably his ancestor? Mr. Wallace wishes, we imagine, to prove that such a sense must have come from revelation, that is, from God. That we also believe, but why limit God to one operation? Why should not conscience, like sight, be given to each new baby as one of his faculties for the conduct of life? If it be all from Adam, how does the dog come by it? Did he catch it, like a disease, from man?

THE MILITARY ACADEMY AT WEST POINT.

(*Army and Navy Gazette*, Aug. 28.)

The numerous self-elected military reformers in England will soon enter upon the time of their best harvest. An Army grievance is always sure to be read and believed in by those who put their faith in the daily Press. But when there is no Parliament sitting, when members of Parliament have not yet commenced what Punch the other day called "starring in the provinces," when the grouse, the international boat race, the prospects of St. Partridge's Day, the great Doncaster meeting, and the troubles of tourists in foreign and English hotels have all been made the most of, then comes that season when "Army reforms" will be a standing dish in the daily meal served up by the morning and evening papers, and men who hardly know a lance from a rifle, and would be puzzled to define the difference between a sabre, a sabertache, and a shabraque, will have their say, and not only propose the most impossible changes in military matters, but urge that the same should be adopted as quickly as a winter coat is substituted for a light paletôt, or evening trousers for gaiters and shooting shoes.

Does it never occur to these facile writers on subjects which, like the charming woman in the old song, they certainly "don't understand," that it might occasionally be profitable for them to look abroad, and see whether these things are always better managed in other lands? We have before us "The Official Report of the Board of Visitors" of the celebrated Military Academy of West Point, in the United States, which certainly indicates that our American cousins, are, in matters military, not without their shortcomings and troubles. And yet the Great Republic of the West is looked upon by reformers of every kind—more especially by such as would take our Army in training and make it, off-hand, something only a little lower than the angels—as the model country of all human excellence. The report before us certainly praises much that exists at West Point; but when we recollect that, as a rule, the Americans are not much given to find fault with their own institutions, we are somewhat surprised at the many qualifications of the praise that is to be found in almost each paragraph. Take, for instance, the following as an example of our meaning:—

"The black-board illustrations and recitations of the cadets command high praise, and attest their scientific comprehension of their subjects, and the faithfulness and ability of their instructors. A marked deficiency in elegance and even facility of utterance was, however found to exist, and more training in logic, composition, and criticism is considered as exceedingly desirable. This and other deficiencies are charged to the low standard of qualifications for admission, which is asserted to be two years of study below the average of colleges and universities in our own country and in military colleges abroad, and to the necessity of devoting the cadet's limited time at the academy to the studies especially appertaining to his intended profession of arms."

What would our English writers on military reform—who turn to their topic list and take down this subject periodically, much in the same way that they do that of Christmas festivities at the proper season—what would they give, or rather what would they not give, for a similar censure in the official report of Woolwich or Sandhurst? It would be to them, both in a literary and a pecuniary sense—a veritable vein of gold. Far be it from us to pen these remarks with a view of drawing attention to the shortcomings of West Point, than which, we believe, no Army in the civilised world possesses a better military college. But we wish to show that other countries besides our own, and other armies and other military institutions, than those of England, can be found fault with, and that, if our own establishments are not very much better, they are certainly not so very much worse than those of other lands.

The question of military education is one which will serve to illustrate our meaning regarding the impossibility of certain so-called Army reforms, and the ignorance shown by many of those who are most ready to rush into print on the subject. In the last paragraph of the official report upon West Point, the Board of Visitors—

"Expresses its opinions that, however nearly the Military Academy may have met the wants of the past, it does not, in view of our national growth, the place we have taken among the nations and the progress made of late years in the science and art of war, meet the requirements of the present, as the one military school of a great nation, and that it should be raised to a standard unsurpassed abroad."

Neither the *Daily Telegraph*, the *Echo*, nor the *Pall Mall Gazette*, with all their respective staffs of smart young men, could more utterly condemn—could more determinedly stick to their text that what is, is wrong—any military establishment in England than the official board here knocks down the American delusion that West Point is, as a military college, as near perfect as possible. But what does the report prove? That the United States have not got an efficient Military Academy? Certainly not. It simply shows that with similar institutions, as with men, and arms, and projectiles, and all that appertains either to military or civil life in this world the universal rule is that of progression. What was admirable in 1800 would be laughed at in 1850, and what was to be praised in the latter year is far behind the times in 1869. Reforms, and alterations for the better, must and will come, perhaps quicker in the military than in any other service. But let all such changes be well considered before they are adopted, and let them be gradual in the way they are adapted. Above all things, leave to military men, and to the commanders trusted by the nation with the charge of troops, the working out of improvements in the service. As we have more than once said, the science of arms is a progressive one, but it is only by degrees that real progress can be made. Amateur military reformers should remember that every change costs money, and that, if the public press is to be listened to, due regard must also be had to outcomings from the public purse. The first to advocate great military changes would not be the last to grumble if they found the expense tell upon the amount they have to pay in the way of income tax.

The last paragraph of the official report upon West Point seems to indicate that the United States look forward to having need of many more officers, and consequently of a much increased army, than at present. It sums up by saying that, as the results of their investigations, that the Board

"Finds that, considering existing obstacles, wonderful results have been attained under the present organization (of West Point Academy); that many defects of that organisation can and should be remedied; but that the time has come for a new organisation altogether, on a greatly enlarged plan."

Had this paragraph been penned by a French functionary, what speculations it would have caused in the rise and fall of stocks in London, Paris, and elsewhere. The Americans have no enemy within their own border; can they be on the look out for one from another land? A "new organisation altogether, on a greatly enlarged plan," of the National Military College, does not look as if the United States contemplated being much longer at peace with the world in general.

A CHEAP RAILWAY.

The *Adelaide Observer* notices a remarkable line of railway now in operation in Germany. "It is open for twelve miles, has cost £1,500 a mile, and pays a dividend of six per cent. This model line is known as the Broelthal. It is situated in Westphalia, and is connected with the trunk line running from Frankfort northward, along the east bank of the Rhine. It was constructed by local capitalists who were interested in the mining district, whose products it conveys, and was laid at the side of a Government road. The saving thus effected was practically neutralised by various disabilities to which the company was obliged to submit, and it is said that the increase of cost in the extension of the line when no roadway is available, and when the land must consequently be purchased, will not be very considerable. The rails weigh 22lb. to 26lb. per yard, and are laid on transverse oak sleepers, 6 in. by 5½ in., placed at intervals of 2ft. from centre to centre. The rolling stock comprises two locomotives and thirty waggons. The former weigh 12½ tons, and draw a load of 220 tons which allows 140 tons of freight. The waggons average about 2½ tons each. The total cost of the rolling stock was something over £4,000; of the permanent way, about £9,000, bridges, £3,600, stations and depots, £3,400; and general stores, £500. With an expenditure of about £22,000, the Broelthal Railway was fully equipped and put in operation. The staff is rigorously limited, and the working expenses are less than fifty per cent. of the gross receipts. Only one train a day runs in each direction. This as precedent which the advocates of cheap railways may study with advantage."

PROPOSAL TO ILLUMINATE BEACONS BY ELECTRICITY.

For some time past Mr. T. Stevenson, C.E., has been engaged in prosecuting a series of experiments with the view of testing the practicability of illuminating beacons and buoys at sea by the electric light, produced by means of a battery on the shore. These experiments have been attended with a remarkable degree of success, and last night they were conducted at Trinity in presence of deputations from the Board of Trade, the Trinity-house, and the Commissioners of Northern Lights, who are at present on their annual tour of inspection. The gentlemen present were Mr. Shaw Lefevre and Mr. Farrer, Secretaries to the Board of Trade; Captains Fenwick and Nisbet, elder-brethren of the Trinity-house, and Bailie Miller, Edinburgh; Lord Provost Sir James Lumsden, Glasgow; Provost Watt, Leith; Provost Yeaman, Dundee; and Sheriff Cleghorn, Commissioners of Northern Lights, with Mr. David Stevenson, C.E., and Mr. Alexander Cunningham, Secretary to the Board. With the view of having this new and important application of electricity thoroughly tried, Mr. Stevenson has had a submarine cable laid between the East Breakwater of Granton Harbour and the Chain Pier at Trinity. The operator occupies a station near the centre of the breakwater, and the light is shown at the point of the pier, the current being thus transmitted a distance of fully half-a-mile. The experiments began last night about 8 o'clock, and passed on most satisfactorily. The light, which is shown in front of an ordinary holophote reflector, was marked by that intense brilliancy which is characteristic of the electric light. It was seen to be thoroughly under the control of the operator. The flashes were emitted with a rapidity which caused them to assume almost the appearance of a steady light, and again they came at intervals—one every one, ten, or fifteen seconds. Mr. Hart, North College-street, who has supplied the electrical apparatus, officiated as operator; and Mr. Thomas Stevenson explained to the deputations the various ways in which this application of the electric light might be advantageously employed.—*Scotsman*.

REAL CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

We wonder that the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has never got up an agitation against the practice of reading old love-letters in courts of law. Compared with this exquisite and prolonged torture of fickle humanity, what is bull-baiting or cock-fighting, what is plucking off the feathers from living poultry, or skinning live eels? What other elaborate anguish, in fact, can be named in the same breath? The patriarch Job says, "Oh that mine enemy would write a book;" but had he lived in the days of the Matrimonial Courts his wish would have been, "Oh that mine enemy would write billets-doux, and have them read aloud by Serjeant Buzfuz before a crowded audience." With a lingering touch of pity, the law, it is true, does not insist that the unhappy composers of these violated documents should be present at their public perusal; yet it must be almost keener agony to find them laboriously reproduced next morning in the public press, with due interspersion of "laughter" and "much laughter." Absent or present, how the wretched defendant must writhe at those same entertaining passages! They seemed so eloquent and true in that rash hour when they gushed from the passionate pen, with no destination imagined for them but to be read by bright eyes, kissed by ruby lips, and hidden away in the secret safety of a beating bosom. Now, however, when the learned serjeant has got hold of them, and slowly mouths them forth to the Court, glaring with forensic joy through his double eye-glasses at all the flowery bits and fond underlinings, each word becomes a torment, a Nemesis, a terror. It used to be nice to fancy them carefully folded and numbered, tied with a dainty peace of ribbon in a true-love knot, and put away, if not just as we have imagined, at least in the private compartment of "her" desk for occasional delicious study. To see them thus ferociously docketed for legal warfare, bound about with horrible red tape, and produced one by one, while a snigger runs round the court and a jurisprudential chuckle echoes up and down the bar—that must be anguish, despair, madness itself. Indeed, we wonder that no agonised defendant has ever yet dashed at the leading advocate in one of these cases, and rescued those too effusive epistles, even though it cost a Queen's counsel his life. Where is the juryman who would not return a verdict of justifiable homicide for such a deed—or, returning a sterner verdict, would not strongly recommend the poor wretch to mercy?—*Daily Telegraph*.

A Deserved Reward.—James Hudson, formerly an apprentice seaman on board the Maid of Orleans of Ardrossan, has been presented at Glasgow with the Albert medal of the second class for gallantry in saving life at sea on the 17th of March last. The Marmion, of North Shields, was stranded on the Cornish coast near Falmouth, and, though dissuaded from making the attempt, Hudson swam from the Maid of Orleans, then in Falmouth Harbour, to the distressed vessel, got on board with a line, and thus effected communication with the shore. Along with the medal there was handed to him a letter from Mr. Bright, President of the Board of Trade.

HANS BREITMANN ON PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW.

The *Star* says the seizures of lager beer in Boston have greatly irritated the German population, who were willing enough to see wine and spirits fall into the clutches of the State constable, so long as their avourite beverage was untouched. The pitiable exclamations of the German bystanders who saw a successful raid made in one lager beer establishment rival in grotesque humour anything to be read in Hans Breitmann's ballads. According to the local reports one of them delivered himself of this feeling speech; "Mein Gott, is dis de great big country we come to—de great country of liberty and freedom? Bekas if it is, by dam, I go back to the faderland.' Another spoke in a more martial strain: "No beer, by dam—no social lager, mein Gott—no Rhine vine, tousand swords and muskets;" while a gentleman of strong domestic feelings, who is described as a "Dutchy-looking Teuton," thus gave vent to his wrath: "What you have a such a law? I no see a beet good. My wife like lager, my children like lager, I like lager, everybody like lager. Den we have no lager." The worthy Teutons are up in arms; and if their votes can save the lager beer there will be no prohibitory liquor law in Massachusetts on the other side of Christmas.

RE-APPEARANCE OF A MAN STOLEN BY INDIANS THIRTY-THREE YEARS AGO.

Thirty-three years ago (says the *Sandusky Ohio Register*, of July 28), there lived in Lewiston, Logan County a farmer by the name of Harris Hopkins, who had a child a boy, between three and four years of age. One day, while the farmer was at work in a field some distance from the farm-house the boy started from the house across the fields to see his father. The last seen of the little fellow was when he left the house. Hundreds of people turned out to search for the lost child. The river was dragged, the woods searched, rewards offered but all to no purpose. After days of weary and anxious search, the little fellow was given up by the parents and sympathising friends. The few Indians living in that neighbourhood were friendly and peaceable and no suspicion ever attached to them, and the affair was forgotten or only talked of as a mysterious disappearance. The Hopkins family at length left their old home and settled in Illinois, and up to ten days ago none of their old neighbours in Logan County had expected to see any member of the family again. The astonishment of the old settlers in and about the neighbourhood can be conceived when the week before last, a tall man, browned by exposure to sun and storm, and speaking the broken English of the half-civilized Indians, made his appearance at Lewiston, and claimed to be the child missed thirty-three years ago. He stated that a Cherokee Indian, wandering through that section, had enticed him from the field as he was going in search of his father, and had carried him to the Far West. The old chief had treated him as his own son, and having been taken away at so young an age, the memory of his parents and former life had faded from his mind. For thirty odd years he lived as an Indian, and supposed that he was the son of the old chief who claimed to be his father. A few months since, the chief then high in rank in the Cherokee nation, and very advanced in age, found himself on his death-bed. Shortly before he died, he called his adopted son to his bedside and informed him who and what he was. As soon as the old chief was dead and buried, Hopkins came to Logan County in search of his parents, whom he found had moved to Champagua City, Illinois. He, however, remained during last week at Lewiston to gratify the curiosity of the old settlers who had aided in the search for him thirty-three years ago. His reappearance has caused quite as much excitement in Logan County as did his sudden and mysterious disappearance a third of a century ago.

GARIBALDI AS A FARMER.

We have heard but little of late about Garibaldi's doings. Some of his most melancholy anniversaries recur in this and the forthcoming autumn months, and his best friends must rejoice at the almost perfect certainty that nothing this year will tempt him out of his island home—that home which he would never have quitted for his disastrous exploits of Aspromonte and Mentana, had not the seductions of some of his friends got the better of his sound, but not sufficiently self-relying judgment. At Caprera, and away from the turmoil of politics Garibaldi is himself again, and shows himself possessed of the practical brains as well as the kind heart for which the world gives him credit. There can be nothing more charming than the account some of the General's recent visitors give of the manner in which his love and labour have in little more than ten or twelve years contrived to turn a bare rock near the coast of Sardinia, not only into a smiling garden, but also into a richly productive estate.

It was natural to expect that a man of Garibaldi's simple tastes and abstemious habits would have chosen his island hermitage for the mere sake of its barren and desolate look, and that the tilling of a few acres for wheat, and the growth of the commonest vegetables, should have met all his requirements. But the cultivation of the mere necessaries of life would not have filled up the cravings of an extraordinarily active mind. Unlike most of his countrymen, Garibaldi did not gratify his ambition by setting masons to work. He charged nature with the embellishment of his home; and so marvellous is that Mediterranean climate that in this short time luxuriant groves of laurel and myrtle have sprung up to overshadow his lowly roof. All round, in the hollows, wherever shelter could be found or made, the orange and lemon are growing in thickets, while on more exposed sites there spreads a wide plantation of olive and almond, overtopped by the cypress, the pine, and even the date palm, though the latter bears no fruit. Garibaldi himself drinks no wine; but he is, nevertheless, a wine-grower on a large scale. His hill-sides are covered with low, closely pruned vine-stocks, an importation from the most celebrated Piedmontese and Tuscan vine-yards; the young vines, planted in straight rows at a metre's distance from one another, are never suffered to rise above two or three feet from the ground, and never bear more than two or three bunches of grapes. By this thrift the hospitable General is enabled to place choice wine before the guests who crowd upon him, while the Marsala and Malaga grapes growing at will on his lofty arbours supply the dessert with such luscious fruit as the South alone knows of. The General's orchards do not yield many apples, pears, or peaches, but the prickly pear and the carob-tree are so prolific that their produce is thrown with a full hand to fatten swine. Garibaldi's dairy is supplied with milk and butter by six cows of the tall Cremona breed, but numerous herds of cattle roam at large in the island, needing no shelter at any time in the year, and providing the establishment with mountain-fed butcher's meat, in return for the lucern and clover which the General coaxes out of artificial meadows where the grass is cut five times in the year. The same constant prosperity does not attend all the General's undertakings. All his efforts to root out a poisonous weed with which the island once teemed have not been altogether successful, and the propagation of his flocks and herds is thereby sensibly checked. In the same manner the attempt to acclimatize the silkworm has turned out a failure, the soil being unpropitious to the growth of the mulberry. Garibaldi, however, points with exultation to the flourishing condition of his potato-fields. No species of the favourite root is neglected, and there is no treat he so heartily enjoys as a dish of his own potatoes, baked under embers, with his own hand, in the open air—a treat which calls up reminiscences of his camp life on the Tonale or the Stelvio, or of his pioneer's experience in the backwoods of the Mississippi or the Plate. Garibaldi indulges in the luxury of a flower-garden, but the bees which he has lately introduced, and of which he has already nine hives, "the object of his assiduous and almost paternal care," are not dependent on his beds for their honey, but cull it out of the fragant shrubs with which both Caprera and the adjoining Maddalena are covered. To get hives to do well on so gusty a spot as that bleak rock of Caprera has been accounted little less than a prodigy. On the coasts of his own island, all round Maddalena and along the shore of Sardinia, Garibaldi's nets have the pick of the Mediterranean fishery; while quails, partridges and wild goats afford him plentiful home sport, without reckoning the pheasant and the wild boar with which he has stocked some of the most unreclaimed heaths of his domain.

We must admit that Garibaldi has not been single-handed in these achievements. His right and left hand have been one Barberini, from Parma, for many years the General's companion at Caprera, and a German named Weber, whose aid and example supplied theory and practice to a man who could bring to his work little more than an amateur's earnestness and goodwill. It should also be borne in mind that the General's friends are legion, and that there is nothing in the shape of garden implements and agricultural machines, nothing under the denomination of seed, plant, or graft, of dead or live stock, nothing that could minister to his wants or gratify his fancy, that has not been freely tendered, suggested, pressed, and even forced upon him. Still, it is not every man who could turn even such advantages to so good a purpose. Garibaldi, however, loves work for work's own sake; and he brings to his work that energy of will and that magnetic ascendency over other people's will which fit a man for the task of a ruler of men, and enable him to wield all subordinate forces as a mere instrument, whether the work in hand be the conduct of a campaign, the government of a State, or the mere management of a large farming establishment. It is, in the meanwhile, not a little interesting to see a man who has played so striking and yet so unequal a part in contemporary events, who has had his sublime, and again his next-door-to-sublime moments,—to see such a man, we say, give so solid an evidence of strong sterling sense in a matter in which he takes counsel from himself alone.

It would be well for Garibaldi's countrymen if they would spare a little of their admiration for their hero in action to bestow it on their hero in repose. The world has heard enough of Garibaldi as a Camillus or Marcellus. It would be well if Italy could appreciate his worth as a Cincinnatus. It little matters whether or not the Italians have learnt from Garibaldi how to fight, for others have in a great measure done that work for them, and they can now afford to think their fighting days are over. But it would be well if they would learn from Garibaldi how to work; if they would strive to make as much of their rich plains and verdant hills as he has done of a naked rock which before his time was hardly deemed fit for human habitation. A body of well-meaning gentlemen have been lately "inaugurating an Agricultural and Sylvi-cultural "Institute at Vallombrosa." It is to be hoped that a school of husbandry under those classical and monastic shades may have better results than to afford sinecures to a new batch of Professors in a country where the teachers so very nearly outnumber the pupils; but agriculture in Italy, unless we are greatly mistaken, is less in want of public help than of private exertion. It is not of model farms that Italy is in need, but of model farmers—of gentlemen and men of substance to speed the plough, to take the work from the hands of the mere labourer, and bring intelligence and energy, as well as capital, to multiply the forces of mere toil.—*The Times*.

BETTING EXTRAORDINARY!

Ignorance of betting can scarcely be set down to any one's discredit, but a writer should at least avoid a subject he does not understand. It is quite clear that the author of a lately published novel called "The Vicar's Courtship" knows about as much of horse-racing and betting as the babe unborn; but he, nevertheless, undertakes to deal with the subject. The following passage from the 157th page of his third volume is a charming specimen of his treatment:—"The Down rang with cries of 20 to 1 on the Field, 33 to 1 on Champagne (Colonel Harcourt, mauve,) 7 to 2 on Baronet, 8 to 1 on Spitfire (Lord Mazagan, cherry and white), 40 to 1 on Daring Dick (Major Filby, chocolate and green), Zingari (Sir Edmund Antrobus, white and blue)." No odds are given about Zingari, and that is no matter, seeing the odds that *are* given. It is useless to plead misprints, for nothing (even if it were urged that the Field, being printed with a capital first letter, was intended for the newspaper of that name could put matters right. The turf is ruination, as it is; but if betting were conducted as our author makes out, it would be ruination and idiotcy combined. Betting men are supposed never to read anything in the way of novels; but they really ought to see this exposition of their proceedings and for once enjoy an honest laugh.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

THE CHATHAM SCHOOL OF MILITARY ENGINEERING.

The School of Military Engineering at Chatham has begun well. On the day on which it assumed its new and more appropriate title some operations were carried out, which merit special notice. It was desired to ascertain practically whether troops could within such time as would often be available on service throw up some substantial defensive work. Accordingly a number of the troops in garrison were associated with the Royal Engineers from two o'clock one day until eight o'clock the following morning. In this period of eighteen hours they succeeded in constructing a redoubt which would have given an enemy a good deal of trouble. The work had a front of forty-six yards, and two flanks (adapted for guns) of twenty-five yards each. The parapets of the front and flanks had a good command over the country and were proof against field artillery; their ditches were 18½ feet wide and 11 feet deep, and were flanked by caponnières well covered from artillery fire. The parapet of the gorge (behind a ditch 10 feet wide, well flanked) was made bullet proof only, in order that the capture of the work might not entail a difficult recapture with the assistance of field artillery. The approaches to the work were protected by obstacles such as abattis, pits, and wire entanglements. The men seem to have worked with a will, and to have well earned the working pay and the refreshers of bread and cheese and beer which were distributed. And in order to complete the instruction which the operations were calculated to afford, General Murray wisely promulgated a divisional order describing the object and nature of the work constructed, and explaining the object with which the operations were undertaken. The conception and execution of the task were alike creditable to all concerned. Instruction of this sort is calculated to improve both officers and men, and forms a worthy pendant to the new system of Aldershot field-days, on which we recently commented. We heartily echo General Murray's hope that the Chatham establishment "may become a centre from which the knowledge of military engineering, so essential to an army, may be conveyed to every regiment in her Majesty's service," and we look forward to a day, not far distant we hope, when each regiment will have its engineering instructor, as it now has its musketry instructor—an officer qualified by special training to instruct the men in spade drill, in signalling, in telegraphy, and other duties of an engineering character, as well as to supervise the employment of the men in trades and industrial occupations.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

THE INDIAN RELIEFS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

Sir,—"Out of sight, out of mind," is a fine old adage May I, therefore, invoke your powerful aid on behalf of the unhappy infantry regiments which proceeded to India for the purpose of quelling the Mutiny in 1857, and are still serving in that country? Captain Stacpoole brought the subject under the notice of the House in the early part of last July, receiving from Captain Vivian the stereotyped official reply, with the additional remark (to be construed either as cynical or as flippant), which ran as follows:—

"In conclusion, he must remind his hon. friend that, although the battalions had remained in India during this long period, there were very few officers or men left there who went out in 1857."

At the time the question was put by the member for Ennis there happened to be a pressure of public business, which doubtless precluded any further ventilation in the House of Commons of the subject of Indian reliefs. I should wish, Sir, with your permission to avail myself of the comparative calm which now exists by calling attention to a state of things that amounts really to more than a grievance, taking that term to imply only the ordinary chronic complaint of the British soldier. I venture to think my object will be the better attained by asking the powers that be certain questions. May I, then, be permitted to inquire—

1. In the case of the regiments that proceeded to India in 1857, why has it been found "more impossible" to relieve them at a greater rate than five per annum than to bring home (and from distant colonies, too) second battalions that were not even in existence in 1857?

2. Why should these second battalions enjoy a longer tour of home service than such corps as the 28th, 48th, and 71st, instead of being made available at once for Indian relief?

3. Why has the announcement made at the time of the transfer of the Indian troops to Her Majesty that the new Line corps (101st—109th) should take their places on the roster for home from the date of their transfer to the Crown not been adhered to?

4. If these nine regiments required a course of "Aldershott treatment," would it not have been the more logical plan to bring them home *en masse* immediately upon transfer, instead of allowing them to interfere with the ordinary course of relief?

I am convinced that his Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding in Chief must be quite unaware of the strong feeling that exists in a certain portion of the forces under his command upon the foregoing subject, and of the effect such feeling has had upon the recruiting of those corps in particular, and of the army generally.

I have the honour to subscribe myself, Sir, your obedient servant. Ancien Militaire.

DRAWING LOTS FOR DEATH.

Colonel Henry W. Sawyer, who has lately been appointed superintendent of the life-saving apparatus on the New Jersey coast, once passed through a very perilous adventure. He was among the Federal prisoners in Libby Prison, at the time when the Confederate Government determined to retaliate in kind the execution of two rebel officers by one of our Western generals. Mr. Sawyer was at that time a captain in the 1st New Jersey Cavalry, and was of the grade of officers from whom selections were to be made for the victims of Confederate vengeance. The officer who was in charge of the prisoners at that time was a kind-hearted and agreeable man, and was regarded by them with feelings of gratitude and affection. On the morning in question this officer entered the room where the prisoners were confined, and told all the officers to walk out into another room. This order was obeyed with particular alacrity, as the prisoners were daily expecting to be exchanged, and it was supposed that the order had arrived, and that they were about to exchange their prison quarters for home and freedom. After they had all gathered in the room, their countenances lighted up with this agreeable hope, when the officer came in among them and with a very grave face took a paper out of his pocket and told them that he had a very melancholy duty to perform, the purport of which would be better understood by the reading of the order he held in his hand, which he had just received from the War Department. He then proceeded to read to the amazed and horrified group an order for the immediate execution of two of their number, in retaliation for the hanging of two Confederate officers. As the reader ceased, the men looked at each other with blanched faces, and a silence like death prevailed for some minutes in the room. The Confederate officer then suggested that perhaps the better way would be to place a number of slips of paper, equal to the whole number of officers from whom the victims were to be selected, in a box, with the word "death" written on two of them, and the rest blank—the two who drew the fatal slips to be the doomed men. This plan was adopted, and a chaplain was appointed to prepare the slips. The drawing then commenced, the men advancing and taking out a slip, and, if it proved to be a blank, taking their places in another part of the room. The drawing had proceeded for some time, and fully a third of the officers had exchanged gloomy looks of apprehension for a relieved aspect they could not avoid showing, after escape from such terrible peril, before a fatal death slip had been drawn. At the end of about this period, however, the first slip was drawn, and the name of "Captain Henry W. Sawyer, of the First New Jersey Cavalry," was called out as the unfortunate man. The captain was, of course, deeply agitated, but did not lose his self-possession. He immediately began revolving in his mind some plan for averting, or at least postponing, the immediate carrying out of the sanguinary edict of the rebel Government, and by the time that he was joined by his companion in misfortune, who turned out to be a Captain Flynn, of an Indian regiment, he had resolved upon his course. The officer in command, as soon as the drawing was completed, ordered the two men to be taken out and immediately executed. Captain Sawyer, however, demanded, as a request that no civilised nation could refuse under such circumstance, that he should have permission to write to his wife, to inform her of the terrible fate that awaited him, and to have her come on and bid him an eternal farewell. Respite for a day or two was thus obtained, and Sawyer subsequently obtained an interview with the rebel Secretary of War, and secured permission to write to his wife which he did. His object in writing to her was principally for our Government to be made acquainted with the predicament in which the officers were placed, and to secure hostages, and threatened retaliation should the order of the rebels be carried out. It turned out precisely as Sawyer had hoped and expected. Our Government was informed of the condition of affairs, and promptly seized a son of General Lee and one of some other prominent rebel, and threatened to hang them if the Union officers were executed. By this means the lives of the two doomed men were saved, as the Confederate Government did not dare to carry out their threats. After a few months more confinement, Captain Sawyer was exchanged, Captain Flynn, his companion in misfortune, came out of the ordeal with his hair as white as snow, turned grey by the mental suffering he endured. Captain Sawyer served through the war.—*Trenton State Gazette*.

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NATURAL WINES.

(*Once a Week.*)

OUR present number will, we hope, find many amongst our readers, enjoying a delightful *al fresco* life, roaming, joyous and free from cares, "o'er hill and loch and glen," far away from the noise and dust of London; and wherever we reach them, whether bagging the grouse on Scottish moors, or preparing to pop at the partridges on Suffolk stubbles; whether ruralizing in quiet country spots, or settled in comfortable quarters at the sea-side, or—better still—cruising in fairy craft, around the coasts of our sea-girt isle, the question, "What shall we drink?" will be one of daily—nay hourly—occurrence: a few words from our pen, therefore, on the subject of wine-drinking cannot but be well-timed.

Some time ago, in common with several of our contemporaries, we called the attention of connoisseurs and wine-drinkers generally to the great merits of the Greek wines, and a further experience of them has only served to ratify the opinion we at first formed of their deserts, as wholesome and agreeable beverages, and to exalt them in our estimation at the expense of the wines of Spain and Portugal. Our own particular cellar is supplied with the three or four of the Greek wines which we think best of the thirteen or fourteen sorts offered for us to select from. Of the delicate, amontillado-like, St. Elie; the bright, golden, and charming Thera; and the light, dry, and grateful Santorin, we cannot speak in terms of too high eulogy. The very names of the Greek wines are appetizing, and suggestive of the scented breezes and sunny skies of the volcanic isles in which they are produced: and then, too, these wines are pure and cheap, as well as being delightful to the refined palate, and altogether infinitely preferable to the brandied and doctored Ports and Sherries of our fathers. We may, however, congratulate ourselves upon a considerable improvement in the national taste, in the matter of wine-drinking during the past few years. An honest liking for the pure and natural products of the wine, is rapidly gaining ground amongst us—in fact we are returning to the old order of things. The taste for Portuguese and Spanish wines was, after all, only a political affair, though now a very venerable old habit, but not one bit more defensible on that account. The Scotch innkeeper, who remarked that the only effect he noticed in the national change of religion, was, that "whilst the Catholics *called for Claret*, the Protestant ecclesiastics *roared for toddy*," was, evidently, a man of good taste, and knew what gentlemen ought to drink, and, were he alive, would rejoice to see the appetite for toddy—in our wine, at all events—on the decline.

If our memory serve us, it was the late Lord Palmerston who used to tell a tale of his father, that when the wine was put on the table, he was wont to inform his guests that "as for the Claret and Champagne, they must be taken on the word of his wine-merchant, but the Port he *could* recommend, as he knew what that had in it, for he *always made it himself*;" and then, with a piquant admixture of gravity and gusto, detailed the ingredients to his hearers.

But we have done something towards changing all this, and now the epicure prefers the pure, homogeneous product of one wine district to the vile, brandied, and adulterated mixtures, impudently called wines, on which our grandfathers grew rubicund and gouty. The wines of Germany are justly held in high esteem, and the best of the Rhine wines are the perfection of fermented grape juice; their distinguishing characteristics are delicacy, lightness, and exquisite vinous flavour; and their influence on the system, when drunk in moderate quantities, is invigorating and beneficial, and of great efficacy in restoring tone to the mind and nerves suffering from overwork and exhaustion. Mr. Disraeli has done no more than justice to their merits in his humourous and highly amusing description of the "Feast of the Wines," in his novel of *Vivian Grey*, where Vivian is received by the old porter of the Grand Duke with this welcome:—

> A prayer to St. Peter, a prayer to St. Paul!
> A prayer to St. Jerome, a prayer to them all!
> A prayer to each one of the saintly stock,
> But devotion alone, devotion to Hock!

And in our opinion, the Greek wines we have named approach very nearly indeed to these highly valued Rhine vines—the St. Elie, or "Wine of Night," being closely allied in flavour to a delicate mixture of Hock and Sherry, blended with the rarest art, and tasting upon the palate as one homogeneous whole. And this quality of homogeneity is an essential one in all pure unmixed wines, and is necessarily wanting in made wines, such as Port and Sherry. Port consists not only of grape juice fermented, but of from twenty-eight to fifty-six pounds of colouring matter per pipe—elderberries being used for this purpose—and of from twenty to thirty gallons of brandy per pipe; this quantity of spirit being added to *fortify* it, as it is called. Sherry, on the other hand, is made in Spain by mixing together in different proportions various wines, and by adding brandy to the mixture; whilst at Hamburg or Cette it appears that potato and other spirit is the basis of the wine exported in large quantities to England and America. Of course, it is superfluous to add that the quality of homogeneity is in vain sought for in these wines, whilst vinous flavour must necessarily likewise be absent. In fact, these mixtures are not wines; they are liqueurs, and very unwholesome ones too. They all, more or less, create a burning sensation when swallowed, which is never the case with pure wines. White Mont Hymet, another of the Greek wines, the price of which is only one and sixpence a bottle, in addition to its charming name, is a good sound white wine, with considerable body and genuine vinous flavour. The older sorts of these wines are distinguished by firmness, dryness and cleanness upon the palate, possessing as well an agreeable bouquet and delicate flavour; they suit well with fish or white meats, and when mixed in spring water or Seltzer make a most refreshing and valuable beverage for thirsty people. Had Byron, with his romantic love of Greece, but tasted Hymet in his Seltzer, we should have had him recommending to us Hymet in the place of Hock in his celebrated couplet. The Thera is a first-rate wine, something like Madeira in colour and taste: it is dry and full of flavour, and has a high alcoholic strength. It costs only three shillings per bottle, and is a very much better wine than the Sherries sold at that price.

The Santorin is a red wine of high alcoholic strength, pleasing colour, and very agreeable taste; it is something between a dry Port and Burgundy, in fact, and costs only one and eightpence a bottle. The higher-priced sorts are, of course, older, and therefore better; indeed, all the Greek wines improve rapidly with keeping in the cellar; probably there is no cellar stock that will increase more rapidly in value. Age is the only quality that the wines we have mentioned lack, and this quality the lapse of time will give them. As an addition to the dinner-table they are more agreeable and more wholesome than alcoholized wines, and for allaying thirst, when taken diluted with water, they are eminently efficacious. They are, from their fulness of body and natural alcoholic strength, well adapted to English tastes, uniting, as they do, flavour, bouquet, body, and perfect freedom from unpleasant acidity. They are the unadulterated produce of the renowned patrimony of Dionysus—classic Greece. There, surely, the vine should grow in native perfection!

PRESENTATION OF COLOURS TO THE 91st HIGHLANDERS.

AN interesting ceremony was performed on Tuesday (Aug 24) on the Western Heights at Dover. The 91st (Argyllshire) Highlanders, who returned home last year, after 15 years' continuous foreign service, at the Cape during the Caffre war in the Ionian Islands, and in India during a portion of the mutiny, exchanged the old colours which they have carried since 1844 for new ones, the presentation being attended with full military honours, and the religious service in connexion with the ceremony being conducted by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury. The regiment paraded on the glacis on the Western Heights, to which elevated position a very large number of spectators, attracted by the fineness of the day and the interest of the spectacle, made their way, either by invitation or by permission, the site lying well within the span of the fortifications, and being only reached by a somewhat arduous ascent. The 91st, although Highlanders in name, as well as, to a considerable extent, in fact, are not a kilted regiment, but occupy the medium stage of "the trews," intensified, however, as far as circumstances will permit, by the shaping of the pockets of the tunic, a belt of tartan surrounding the base of the shako, and other minor accessories, slight in themselves but all suggestive to the national eye. The band, however, imparts a thoroughly Highland tone to the regiment. Not only does it embrace 12 stalwart pipers in full costume, of whom one-half, it is said, are the sons or grandsons of former members of the regiment, but even the ordinary musicians wear a scarf of Campbell tartan hanging from one shoulder, which is attended incidentally with this curious effect, that as the band marches in one direction there is little to distinguish it from the band of any other regiment; whereas, marching in the opposite direction, the uniform of the men is hidden by the drooping scarves, and they seem to have suddenly changed their attire. For the more convenient presentation of the colours a dais was erected, at one side of which according to arrangements made beforehand, the officers of the garrison and other invited guests were to find standing room, and at the other the wives and children of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the regiment. In rear of all carriages were ordered to be drawn up. So vast, however, was the company which assembled that after being several times "dressed back" by the soldiers keeping the ground, some of the sight-seers began to encroach on the reserved ground at the right side of the dais, then finally broke the ranks and got in front of the soldiers' wives and children, who were giving way to the better dressed people. Seeing this, Colonel Gordon rode down to the spot, said that the wives and children of his soldiers were with him the first consideration, that they had a special right to witness the ceremony, and he must therefore ask the visitors either to go in the rear, or seek places elsewhere; adding, for the special behoof of the orderlies, "there must be no respect of persons." A few minutes after 3 o'clock his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury reached the ground, attended by two of his chaplains,—*i.e.*, the Rev. W. F. Erskine Knollys, M.A., Rector of Saltwood, Kent, and Whitehall preacher, and the Rev. C. Waldegrave Sandford, M.A., Senior Censor of Christ Church, Oxford, and accompanied by four or five of the clergy of the diocese. General Brownrigg, of the Shorncliffe Division, was in command of the troops in the absence of General Russell. The ceremony commenced by the process of "trooping" the old colours, the band first advancing in slow time along the whole front of the line and retiring at a quicker pace, adapting the musical selections played in each case to the rate of progress. They then once more advanced in slow time, on this occasion preceding the senior company of the regiment, to whose charge was consigned for the last time the colours about to be abandoned. The National Anthem was performed solemnly at one end of the line, and a general salute given, and then the custodians of the colours, musicians, and soldiers passed slowly along and between the ranks of the different companies, which had opened out for the purpose, so that every man in the regiment might take a farewell look at the familiar staves—for colours they could hardly be called—and the renewed strains of "God Save the Queen" at the other end of the line announced that these veteran military emblems had passed out of the service, and would in future know guard-mounting no longer.

Colonel Gordon said the fitting moment had now arrived to inform the regiment of the destination of the old colours. These had been offered to the Duke of Argyll by the officers of the 91st (Argyllshire) Highlanders, his clan regiment, in order that they migh find an asylum in the walls of Inverary Castle. Colonel Gordon read the reply of his Grace, written from Inverary Castle, accepting the offer, adding, "We shall remember you on the 23rd, and wish well and drink a bumper toast to the gallant 91st."

A reading desk, composed of a pile of drums, was quickly raised on the edge of the dais, and upon this the new colours still in their water-proof cases, were laid. The religious service prescribed upon occasions of this kind was then entered upon. This was opened by the band of the regiment which had already borne so important a part in the day's proceedings, playing and chanting, with admirable effect, Hymn 380, from the collection "Ancient and Modern." The service was read throughout by the Archbishop. After the final prayer and benediction Colonel Gordon read aloud a letter of deputation from the Duke of Argyll requesting that Mrs. Gordon, in the unavoidable absence of the Duchess of Argyll, would be kind enough to represent her in presenting the colours to the regiment. The colours were thereupon taken from their cases and handed by the majors of the 91st to Mrs. Gordon, who in turn presented them to the junior ensigns kneeling to receive them at her hands.

Mrs. Gordon then proceeded to say in tones the clearness of which suffered little by contrast with the practised elocution of the Archbishop, Officers, Non Commissioned Officers, and Soldiers of the 91st Highlanders, proud as I am to-day to present to you your new colours, I would even have thought my place better filled by her Grace the Duchess of Argyll. Soldiers! your colours have been well earned, not alone in the protracted struggle of three Caffre wars, but also by long service in tropical climes, under burning suns. Receive these now, as a sacred trust; guard them carefully, close manfully around them whenever you are called upon to do so; be, as you have always been, foremost in the service of your Queen and country, and you will be the pride, as you are at this moment, of your commanding officer.

It was probably not altogether an easy task that devolved upon Colonel Gordon to reply, on behalf of the regiment, to the address thus delivered. Addressing Mrs. Gordon, however, as the representative of the Duchess of Argyll, he thanked her for having placed in their hands the visible emblems, and rallying-points, as he hoped of the steadfastness and loyalty of the regiment for 30 years to come. It would undoubtedly have gratified the regiment much if it had been possible to receive its new colours in presence of a descendant of that chieftain of the Clan Campbell by whom the Argyll Highlanders were raised in the hour of Great Britain's difficulty, nearly 80 years ago. But he did not misinterpret the general sentiment when he assured Mrs. Gordon that from her hands the regiment received its colours with peculiar satisfaction. By many acts of unobtrusive kindness the regiment had learnt to appreciate the interest she took in its welfare, and recognized with gratitude the fact that she had been content to share its fortunes abroad as well as at home, in camp as well as in quarters. Colonel Gordon, who claimed a right to make the assertion from the fact of 37 years' continuous service in the regiment, 14 of which had been passed in command, concluded thus:—"Be assured, Madam, that never was the burden of woman's faith in man's devotion and loyalty committed to truer or more resolute hearts, or to hands more strung to defend, than have been these colours, which our most gracious Queen now intrusts to the safe keeping of her Argyllshire Highlanders by your fair hands."

The Archbishop of Canterbury, next addressing the regiment, which had been closed round the dais shortly before the speaking commenced, said the service in which they had just been engaged had for him very great interest. Their colonel had been his schoolfellow a great many years ago; the regiment wore the tartan of the Clan Campbell, with which he felt it an honour to be connected, and there were associations connected with these colours which carried him back in memory to scenes and places that doubtless were familiar to many he was addressing. It was not, however, in his private capacity, or of his private feelings that he was called upon to speak to them. Rather as intrusted with the chief ministry in the Church of Christ, in the district which had welcomed the regiment on its return from foreign service, he was called upon to pronounce a blessing on them and to thank God that the regiment had returned to its native land after the many dangers through which it had passed. His Grace impressed upon his hearers that it was no unmeaning ceremonial in which they had that day been engaged, and that solemn thoughts ought to attend the reception of emblems which spoke to them of the uncertain future. The renown of the regiment he trusted and believed would stand as high as it had always done; but if, in whatever neighbourhood it were called to serve, its name was known above other regiments for the good Christian conduct of the men who composed it, then not only would they additionally endear themselves to their fellow-countrymen, but practial evidence would be given of the sincerity of the prayers which they had just offered.

The square then opened out, ranks were reformed, and the regiment marched past, an admirable opportunity of seeing the new colours being thus afforded. The new standards are not much more than half the size of the former, the staff, moreover, instead of being tipped with a miniature spear head, is surmounted in each case with a golden lion.

The ceremony of presentation was followed by a *déjeûner* given by Colonel Bertie Gordon and the officers of the 91st Regiment, at which the Archbishop and a numerous company were entertained. The marquees were pitched on the counter-guard at the citadel, from which point a fine view of the cliffs and castle was obtained.—*The Times.*

THE ABATTOIRS OF PARIS AND BRUSSELS.

AMONG Parliamentary papers issued on Aug. 27, was a copy of a report compiled for the health committee of Liverpool by the borough engineer, Mr. James Newlands, with reference to the establishment of the abattoir of La Vilette in Paris, and the abattoir of Brussels. It concludes as follows:—

The system of centralising abattoirs is contrary to past experience, to the necessities of the trade, and public supply, political interest, and the exigencies of hygiene and salubrity. It is, therefore, necessary to give up the idea of one sole abattoir. But what should then be done? First of all is it incumbent on the administration to proceed immediately, and is it certain, as the Prefect of the Seine seems to indicate in his memoir to the Municipal Council of 15th July, 1860, "that even a partial adjournment of the projected operation is no longer possible, since the extension of the city boundary has taken place?" We do not think so. We do not mean to contest the necessity at some time, nearer or more remote, of removing the existing abattoirs. This necessity results in principle from the extension of the limits of the city, and will in fact characterise itself in a manner more or less absolute for each one of the abattoirs, according to the progress of transformation of the character of the different quarters of the city by opening up new streets, &c.; but while reorganising the principle we cannot admit that the actual state of things commands the immediate execution of the operation of throwing the abattoirs together, and which will end in a system of centralisation. What then, in reality is this interest of urgency, which is a sufficient motive to precipitate the adoption of a measure so grave and so irreparable, if it does not succeed, and the present abattoirs have ceased to exist? On the left bank we have Grenelle and Ville Juif at the two extremities of the old boundary at work, nearly in their primitive conditions of isolation, and which are not likely to be modified, at least for some time, by projects of transformation, such as have been designed for other quarters. The abattoirs of the right bank unequally affected in their neighbourhood by the great streets which the authorities are either opening up, or meditate opening up, situated, with the exception of Roule, in quarters originally industrial, and the metamorphosis of which, where it has been begun, remains still incomplete, cannot seriously be considered to have become in the course of a year the cause of disquietude for their population, the mass of which has not yet been renewed.

It is not, then, to hazard too much to affirm, without pretending otherwise to judge of the future, that at this present time the situation of these establishments does not call for any reform, based on any actual and flagrant fault of any of these absolute measures, the necessity of which cannot be ignored, nor the execution adjourned. The Municipal Administration has, therefore, time to study ripely, and in all its details, the very important question of the removal of the abattoirs. This is all that we need to establish on this point, convinced, as we are, that the attentive and profound examination which it will give to the subject will result in propositions in conformity with past tradition and in full harmony with the experience of facts. We ought, meanwhile, in order to fulfil completely our mission to indicate in what general terms the problem, according to our ideas, may be solved. Two abattoirs are necessary on the left bank, and those which at present exist there should be retained. When the time arrives, and the necessity makes itself felt, they can be removed outwards to the two extremities of the new boundary. Neither the interest of the trade nor of salubrity presents, in our opinion, the centralising in one sole abattoir, the supply of the right bank. This great division of Paris was served by three abattoirs before the extension, three suburban abattoirs belonging to the annexed communes of Batignolles, Belleville, and La Vilette were added to the former three, in the supply of the extended city on that side. It appears impossible to us, then, at present, but above all in regarding the future, to reduce the number of abattoirs to fewer than three to fairly satisfy the wants of the right side. There will remain for new Paris the same principle of distribution of abattoirs in the terms that experience had demonstrated to be indispensable in 1807 for the old city. As to the choice of site for each of three abattoirs on the north bank, this should eventually be determined in a manner to satisfy the interests and the necessities set forth in this report.

Finally, the land acquired for the proposed sole abattoir at La Vilette could be utilised by placing on it one of the three establishments, but with the reservations expressed in the two following conditions:—1st. That it shall be proved that notwithstanding the notable reduction of the abattoir originally projected, and the increase of expense resulting from the works necessary to free from all inconveniences the flow of the red water across the plain of St. Denis, the choice of the site of Vilette, which cost 4,250,000 francs, will not be prejudicial to the financial interests of the city of Paris. 2nd. That, at the same time, it be incontestably established that the red waters mixed with the dejections from the lay stall at Bondy will not in any case, nor at any determined point, injuriously affect the salubrity of the waters of the Seine. There is one fundamental point on which the commission expresses an absolute opinion or settled conviction; it is unanimous in affirming that the great interests of the public ordain the division of the abattoirs of Paris, and prohibit the erection of a sole abattoir, even for the service of the right bank of the Seine.

BREACH OF PROMISE.

AT Liverpool, on August 23, before Mr. Justice Hannen and common juries, the case of Barry vs. Tod was tried. Mr. Holker, Q.C., and Mr. Potter were the counsel for the plaintiff, and Mr. Aspinall, Q.C., and Mr. Charles Russell were for the defendant.

This was an action for breach of promise of marriage, in which the plaintiff was Miss Marian Barry, a young lady 26 years of age, whose father was resident in Newcastle, in Ireland, and the defendant a Mr. Tod, who had been in business in Liverpool as a brushmaker. The latter was very considerably older, it appeared than the plaintiff being about 50, and having been married before. It appeared that a sister of the plaintiff was married to a Mr. Hyland, who had been a partner in business of the defendant until the latter retired in consequence of his wife's death, and in April of 1868 the plaintiff came over to stay with her sister and brother-in-law at Liverpool, and there made the acquaintance of the defendant. It appeared that the wife of the defendant had then only recently died, and he had made Mrs. Hyland a good deal of a confidante in the trouble resulting from that event. An excursion was planned to the Isle of Man, which the defendant agreed to join, and, after staying there some time, the parties returned to Liverpool, and the engagement was formed. The young lady returned to Ireland, and a correspondence was commenced, of which the following was the first letter read:—

"Liverpool, Aug. 8, 1868.

"My own dearest Marian,—Your long-looked-for letter came duly to hand and was very welcome. I thought you had forgotten me, but I suppose you were paying me in my own coin, as you took as long as I did to write. You shall not have the same excuse this time. Dear Marian, I have taken a contract ticket for three months to Maghull, so you may be sure there will be no half-smoked cigars for that time, as will and I always have a walk at night and finish them, but I suppose I shall lose Will's company next week, and then I shall have no one to talk to. I wish my Marian was here, we should so enjoy ourselves. There are some very nice walks, but I shall be very lonely. Dear, Marian, I have been looking out for a house to purchase. Would you rather live in town or country? I almost think I would give the preference to country, but the next three months will give me a chance to determine Dear Marian, it seems almost an age since I had that sweet kiss at parting. I should so like to have another, and think every month the longest ever was. Merrick has been from home all the week, so that there has been no gossip this week; but we may expect double next, as he seems quite satisfied he is right. He is for once, and I am very glad of it. How do you feel on the subject? Write me a long letter soon, and you shall have an early answer from, yours sincerely and affectionately,

"JAMES TOD"

The next letter which was read was also from the defendant, and was as follows:—

"Liverpool, Sept. 5, 1868.

"My own dearest Marian,—You will, no doubt, think I am forgetting you, but that is not so, but we have been in such a state that I could neither write nor do anything. Dear Marian, we have got settled with the insurance company, and we are getting on first-rate with the repairs of the building. I find you would not like to go far in the country; perhaps it would be as well if we could find a place in town or within a short distance. I was at Will's on Sunday, and had a conversation with Mrs. H. about coming over to see you, and the little church on the hill where somebody would like to be married. I cannot say at present when I could come, as it will take us some time to get straight, and I should like Will to come with me.'

Then, after speaking of Harrogate, the letter proceeded:—

"Dear Marian, we must go there; it is the nicest place I have ever been to. Dear pet, write soon and tell me how you are getting on. I hear you are looking very well. I should like to have the lady at Maghull you think would make a good companion, and make the long nights cheerful. With best love and many kisses to my own Marian, I am, yours sincerely, "JAMES TOD,"

It appeared that this letter was answered by one of the plaintiff's, in which she represented that it was not quiet convenient to receive her lover at the house in Ireland then, and suggested some delay, and her learned counsel stated that as the real reason for the letter. The letter itself was not forthcoming, however, as it had been destroyed under circumstances to be related, and the defendant seemed to have taken a different view of its object and tenour, for he took violent offence at it and expressed himself most strongly in subsequent letters of his own, which were, however, also destroyed. Towards Christmas the plaintiff came over again on a second visit to the Hylands, and, according to her case, a complete reconciliation was then effected, and every thing that had occurred in the past was forgotten and condoned. Then it was that all the objectionable letters which had passed between them were collected together and put into the fire by the consent of both. The defendant after that came to the Hylands and visited the plaintiff frequently, and took her about, and Edgehill Church was the church fixed upon for the marriage. He also spoke of his means and said he was worth £700 a year, independent of his business, showing receipts for the purchases of 18 houses in Liverpool, and he promised to settle £300 a year on her. Nevertheless, towards the end of January or beginning of February he determined to break off the match altogether, and this called forth the following letter from Miss Barry:—

"Liverpool, Feb. 23, 1869.

"Dear Mr. Tod,—You must excuse me writing you; I am so miserable I cannot live. Are you trying how much I can humble myself to you, or is my sin so great that you cannot forgive me? If you ever loved me forgive me, and if I ever I do anything to displease you again I shall never ask to be forgiven, Dear Mr. Tod, I am almost broken-hearted. I have fretted so much that I have made myself quite ill. I know you are good and will forgive me. Have I not pleaded as it were for life, and life is not dearer to me than you? I never knew how much I loved you until now. Tell me what you wish me to do, and I shall do it at any sacrifice. I am yours, and I shall never have another. If you receive this to-day write me or come across, but I would prefer seeing you. I shall not be at home to-morrow evening as I am going to Mr. Hollershead's. If you do not receive this to-day, do, dear Mr. Tod, write me to-morrow morning, for I am in perfect agony, and

"Believe me, dear Mr. Tod, your ever faithful and affectionate MARIAN."

To that letter the defendant sent the following reply, and the learned counsel while reading it said that the defendant might as well have stated, while urging the other excuses that he was then courting another woman:—

"Liverpool, Feb. 25.

"Dear Miss Barry,—I am indeed sorry to hear you are suffering so much, but I cannot allow myself to be considered the cause of it. I was true to you, and faithfully kept every promise until I received your letter in reply to mine, wherein I stated my intention of coming over and making final arrangements. Your reply was that it was time enough for me to come over for some time. I could not understand you, and wrote for an explanation, and you coldly replied you had none to give. I have endeavoured to reconcile myself to your statement since you came to Liverpool—that your sister was the cause; but surely if your love for me was so great as you now tell me, nothing on earth could have influenced you to such a letter. That it was deliberately done is plain from the fact that you changed your mode of addressing me, also your superscription. I showed Mr. and Mrs. Hyland your letters, and they both said it was shameful and unaccountable. I determined not to write again, and have never written since, but it appears after some correspondence between you and Mrs. Hyland. Mr. Hyland told me that you would come over if I would write. I distinctly and emphatically told him I would not. From what Mrs. Hyland said the other Sunday she wrote you to say I would write, but without hearing from me you came over. Surely I cannot be blamed for your coming. You have broken the link in the chain, and I fear, if repaired, it would not stand. My object is to have a wife whom I only could influence—a woman with a mind of her own, who could not be changed by sisters on one side or the other. Under the circumstances it will be better for us to endeavour to forget each other.

"Yours, "JAMES TOD."

"I enclose your *cartes* and the slippers you kindly made for me, waiting the return of my letters, &c."

This letter was answered by the plaintiff on the same day, thus:—

"Liverpool, Feb. 25.

"Dear Mr. Tod,—I have just received your parcel, and as regards your letters and presents I retain all except a brooch and bracelet, which, no doubt, are dear to you. The other presents I shall break before you, as they shall never be in the possession of another after me. The ring you can take the half of, and I will keep the other in remembrance of the past. The chain was weak on your part and very easily broken. You repaired it and broke it again without a cause. Do you think you have acted the part of a gentleman, which I believed you to be? I have acted as an honourable and true woman, which you are not worthy of. I do not hesitate to say that you shall yet be sorry for the injury you have done to me, and I can let you see letters of yours where you subscribed yourself in the same manner, and I took no offence. Such a trifle I did not consider worth my notice, but when a person wants an excuse it is very easy finding one. At all events, I have quite sufficient to prove I have been made a fool of. I am sorry to say you have acted a most dishonourable part, and dishonour stains your name for ever.

"MARIAN BARRY."

The defendant's answer to this was as follows:—

"After due consideration of your letter of the 25th ult., I feel justified in demanding all presents since we were engaged to be returned unbroken, not on account of their value, but in consequence of your having made a fool of me. I have no doubt that the insulting letters I received from you were written at the time Mrs. Hyland says you had an offer of marriage from a young man in good position, which, perhaps, you would have accepted, had you not received letters from Mrs. Hyland remonstrating with you upon your conduct towards me. I am disposed to think he must have had some encouragement before he could have confidence to make the proposal, or perhaps it is one of those things which no man can understand. Under the circumstances I cannot see upon what grounds you are justified in detaining or breaking any of my presents. Your remarks as to my not being a gentleman I can afford you to indulge in. I can, however, claim the title of a man, and an honourable one, and challenge you, or any one, to prove a dishonourable act in my life.

"To Miss M. Barry. "JAMES TOD."

The plaintiff, who was put into the witness-box to support her own case, was examined and a good deal cross-examined as to the offer of marriage alleged in this letter to have been made her about the time of the postponement of the defendant's visit to Ireland. She was a good-looking young lady, who received several compliments on that subject from the defendant's counsel, and she said it was true that she had received an offer from a young gentleman while staying with some friends some few weeks before the defendant's proposed visit, but that she had refused it. She had only known him a week when he proposed, but the learned counsel said he was not surprised to hear he had made her an offer even in so short a time as a week. Her answer, therefore, to the defendant's last letter was as follows:—

"Dear Mr. Tod,—I feel quite justified in retaining all presents and letters until I receive a letter from my brother, whom I have consulted on the matter. It is I who have been made the fool of, not you. I have made all preparations for my marriage; my dresses are all made, and who is the fool, I should like to know? Any remonstrances on Mrs. Hyland's part could make no difference in me, as she did not know the fact till I came to Liverpool. Matters such as those I take as an every-day occurrence in life. Having an offer is one thing, and being betrothed is another, and having preparations made to that effect. As regards your honour I have never made any inquiries I only speak from experience. I must say I am truly sorry for the way in which things have turned out, all through a misunderstanding on your part. No doubt you are justified in your own opinion, but I beg again to say that it is a misunderstanding which I hope some day you shall find out, but another shall never make a fool of me.

"Yours, MARIAN BARRY."

After that the plaintiff returned to Ireland, and, notwithstanding the foregoing correspondence, wrote the following letter from there to the defendant in April:—

"Newcastle, April 8.

"My dear Mr. Tod,—I have a favour to ask of you, and one which you must grant me, to convince you that I had no motive or wish to keep you from coming to Newcastle. Will you come and spend a week with us about the end of this month, when the weather will be a little warmer, and our little village will be beginning to look its best? Now that we have got the trains all the way to Newcastle you could leave Liverpool on Saturday evening, and be here for breakfast on Sunday morning. I believe there has been a great many stories told on both sides, I do not know by whom, but when you come over we can give each other a proper explanation, and then the truth will all be known. I was looking at the Isle of Man mountains yesterday—we can see them quite plain from here sometimes—and thinking of the Sunday we went to the top of one of them. How happy and content I was then, and what a change in one twelve months! Dear Mr. Tod, there is only one on this earth can ever again make me happy, and I have fully made up my mind that another I never will have. I have tried to forget, and the more I try the worse I get. Dear Mr. Tod, accept best love, and believe me ever, yours sincerely, "MARIAN BARRY.

"P.S.—Anxiously waiting a return."

The return was sent in these words,

"April 13.

"I am in receipt of yours, and have to inform you that I cannot consistently comply with your request. I have been expecting to receive the brooch and comb from you which you are aware was my late wife's. The other presents although forfeited you can use your own discretion with. Yours respectfully, "J. TOD."

The plaintiff replied:—

"Newcastle, April 16.

"Dear Mr. Tod—I received your note this morning your presents I set no value on, but my relatives, under whose control I am, will not allow me to return any presents till they consult a lawyer on the matter. It is not going to end so easy as you expect; your conduct towards me has been unaccountable. "Yours, &c.,

"MARIAN BARRY."

"P.S.—Please address Newcastle, not Castleton."

As has been stated, the defendant was married to another lady in the course of the month of April, and the learned counsel for the plaintiff dwelt upon the defendant's faithlessness and the cruelty of his conduct in thus breaking of the match. But, in addition, he had the effrontery to make an affidavit in this cause, and affect to give an account of the interview of reconciliation and destruction of the disagreeable letters which had passed between them, thus:—

"In the course of the negotiation for the alleged promise the plaintiff wrote and sent to me letters in relation thereto of which I believe the plaintiff retained copies, and I say that in or about the month of November last the said negotiation was broken off and terminated by a letter from the plaintiff to me, dated as I believe, in the month of November, and which letter was taken from me as hereinafter mentioned. Early in the month of January last I collected together all the letters written to me by the plaintiff and then in my possession, and took them with me to a meeting with the plaintiff at the house of her sister, Mrs. Hyland, &c. The said plaintiff and her sister, Mrs. Hyland, were present, and I showed them the plaintiff's letters to me, but the said plaintiff not being ready to exchange letters, I did not give to the plaintiff or her sister the plaintiff's letters to me. In the course of the evening I became unconscious in the said Mrs. Hyland's house, where the plaintiff then was, and on my return to consciousness I could not find any of the plaintiff's letters, which were so in my possession when I became unconscious, and I verily believe that during my unconsciousness the said plaintiff took the said letters from me, and that they are now in her possession, and I say that I have never seen or been able to find any of such letters since the said meeting."

This allegation, which amounted to nothing less than a charge that the plaintiff and her sister had dragged the defendant in order to obtain the letters from him, was without a particle of truth and greatly aggravated the case. For days after the destruction of the letters the defendant had continued his intercourse with the plaintiff on the old footing; and on this subject Mr. Hyland proved in the box that the defendant came to him and said he would be glad to hear that the quagrrel had been made up; to which the witness replied that he was "very glad to hear that all that hankeypankey had been given up." The learned counsel concluded by claiming very substantial damages in this case.

The defendant's counsel cross-examined both the plaintiff and her sister pretty closely as to the interview at which the letters were burnt, and suggested that, as it was Christmas time, the defendant must have been supplied with something to drink, if only for the sake of hospitality. They, however, denied it. The plaintiff also denied that the defendant, when they first met on New Year's eve, refused to kiss her under the mistletoe; but it was the fact that, although she had come over to England on the 23rd of December, the reconciliation was not effected till the 5th of January. To the jury he made an amusing address, in which he said that everyone, not even excepting his learned friend or himself, must have been delirious at such an interview as that at which the letters were burnt, and, of course, the defendant was so also, but his account of the matter was probably substantially correct. Still, he did not call the defendant, or contest that there must be a verdict against him, and the question was for how much. The jury would probably be of opinion that these actions should not be brought, either by a plaintiff or her friends, without substantial cause or where there was no other remedy. In this case the plaintiff was young and very pretty, and likely to have plenty of offers; while it was proved that the defendant's business had only produced a matter of some £3. a week to him, and he hoped that the jury would not give the plaintiff heavy damages, because some of her friends thought that when she went back to Ireland it would be much better she should make her appearance "with one of this old brushmaker's best besoms at her masthead."

The jury after a short consultation returned a verdict for the plaintiff, with £400 damages.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

			Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight		1s. 11 5/8d.	do.
" 3	do.	1s. 11 3/8d.	do.
" 1	do.	1s. 11 1/4d.	do.
" demand		1s. 11 3/16d.	do.
On Scotland	do.	1s. 11 3/16d.	do.
On Ireland	do.		
On Paris	do.	1s. 11 1/16d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.		1s. 11 1/16d.	do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

The Agent buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 25th August 1869.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA and CHINA.—Our present rates of Exchange are as follows:—

On London at 6 months' sight on (City Bank)			1/11 5/8 d.	per Re.
Do.	3	do. do.	1/11 7/16d.	do.
Do.	1	do. do.	1/11 5/16d.	do.
Do.	Demand (on Head Office)		1/11¼d.	do.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Akyab, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai and Hankow.

INTEREST

On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of two per cent. on the daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, and on Fixed Deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum at	6 months notice	4	per cent.
Do. do.	9 do.	5	"
Do. do.	12 do.	6	"

All letters should be addressed and hoondies made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

Bombay, 18th September, 1869.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts

On London at 6 months' sight above £50		at 1s. 11 5/8d.	per Re.
4	" "	at 1s. 11 1/2d.	"
3	" "	at 1s. 11 7/16d.	"
2	" "	at 1s. 11 3/8d.	"
1	" "	at 1s. 11 5/16d.	"
On demand		at 1s. 11 1/4d.	"
On Scotland and Ireland			
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland at 1 day's sight		at 1s. 11 3/16d.	"

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Coconada, Ceylon, Hongkong, Foochowfoo, Shanghai, Hankow, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months	6	per cent.
6 do.	5	"
3 do.	3	"

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondies made payable to Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 6th September 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

AGENCIES.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.—The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receives Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).

Established in India 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

Authorised Capital—Two Millions Sterling.
Subscribed Capital £927,700
Paid-up Capital £463,850
Reserve Fund £41,000

HEAD OFFICE.
80, King William Street, London.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.

EDINBURGH DEPOSIT AGENCY.
Agents—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W.S.

GLASGOW DEPOSIT AGENCY.
Agents—Messrs. Couper, Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

John Borradaile, Esq., 26, Gloucester Place, Portman Square.
J. R. Boyson, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. Campbell, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President Bank of Madras.
W. S. Fitzwilliam, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. Frere, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
R. P. Harrison, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
E. W. Wingrove, Esq., late of Calcutta.

CHIEF MANAGER—R. O. SAWERS, ESQ.

LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England
National Provincial Bank of England.
and
National Bank of Scotland, London.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND,
British Linen Company Bank.
and
National Bank of Scotland.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CIRCULAR NOTES.

The Bank also issues for the use of Travellers by the Overland Route, the Circular Notes of the National Provincial Bank of England, which are payable in Egypt, and at all the principal towns on the Continent, &c.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 100,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal	3	per cent.
" 6 " "	5	"
" 12 " "	6	"

All remittances should be made payable to the Manager, National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 12th April 1869.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a Jolly Boat lately painted, and in thorough repair, with complete fittings. For particulars apply at the "Bombay Gazette" office.

TO PRINTERS and Others.—For SALE, a large quantity of French DOUBLE FOOLSCAP PRINTING PAPER, at Rs. 3-4 per Ream.—Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette," Meadow Street, Fort.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.

To ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, &c.—The SUBSCRIBERS OFFER for SALE about 2,800 square feet of Messrs. Arrowsmith's PARQUET FLOORING, just arrived, per ship British Admiral. The pattern can be seen, and other information obtained, on application.

Just received, a few 6 and 8 inch Double Barrel LIFT PUMPS.
STONEBREAKERS' HAMMERS.
LOWMOOR PLATES, ⅜ and ½ inch thick.
PLATES suitable for GIRDER, making ¼ and ⅜ inch thick, and 12 feet long, 2, 2½ and 3 feet wide.
GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON, No. 24 Gauge.
Ditto ditto ditto No. 16 ditto.
CAST IRON PIPES, 2 to 12 inches dia.
ENGINEERS' and CONTRACTORS' TOOLS.
Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery.
W. NICOL & Co.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS,

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipe.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
Crab Winches.
Wrought Iron Hand Pumps.
Hardware.

One '4 H. P. Portable Engine, complete.
One Pumping Engine to lift and force 3.000 gallons per hour, complete.
Haley's Jacks from 2 to 20 tons.
Teak Ice Chests.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required. KINLOCH and ALLAN, having been appointed Sole Agents for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Netting, Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c. &c.

14 Meadow Street.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The above Company are PREPARED to ACCEPT RISKS on ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE at REDUCED RATES from this day.—Apply to the
LONDON, ASIATIC and AMERICAN COMPANY, Limited, Agents.
Bombay, 17th July, 1869.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
Established 1710.

The undersigned grant Insurance against loss by Fire on Buildings and their Contents in Bombay and in the Mofussil at current rates; also on Ships in Harbour.

The rate on pucka-built Bungalows in the Suburbs of Bombay, and in the Mofussil, has lately been reduced to three-eighths per cent. per annum.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—The above Company is prepared to accept FIRE RISKS on Buildings in the Elphinstone Circle at reduced rates:—
Buildings used exclusively as Merchants' Offices, Banks or Dwelling Houses .... 8 as. p. ct. p. annum
Buildings wholly or partly occupied as Warehouses, warranted no hazardous goods deposited .... 10 " "
Allowing hazardous goods .... 14 " "
EWART, LATHAM, & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.

THE SOUTHERN INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

REGISTERED CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.
Paid-up Capital—One Hundred Thousand Pounds.
Reserve Fund—Forty Thousand Pounds.

HEAD OFFICE—MELBOURNE.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents are prepared to grant Policies of Marine Insurance.

J. N. WADIA'S SONS & Co.
No. 5, Bora Bazaar Street, Bombay, 19th June, 1869.

ALLIANCE BRITISH and FOREIGN LIFE and FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.

Bombay Agency established 40 years.

PRESIDENT.—Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart, F.R.S.

DIRECTORS.

James Alexander, Esq.	James Helm, Esq.
Charles J. Barnett, Esq.	Sampson Lucas, Esq
George H. Barnett, Esq.	Elliott Macnaghten, Esq.
Benjamin Cohen, Esq.	Thomas Masterman, Esq.
James Fletcher, Esq.	J. M. Montefiore, Esq.
William Gladstone, Esq.	Sir A De Rothschild.
George J. Goschen, Esq., M.P.	Baron L. M. De Rothschild M.P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P.	Thomas Charles Smith, Esq.

This Company offers to the public the advantages of complete security, prompt and liberal settlement of losses, and low rates of premium.

Fire risks accepted and Policies issued by
REMINGTON & Co., Agents for Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling; Funds in hand exceed £1,300,000.

Fire premiums for	1859	£228,314
Do.	1861	292,402
Do.	1863	341,668
Do.	1865	414,733
Do.	1867	460,553
Showing an increase over 1859 of		£232,239

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture both in Bombay and in the Mofussil insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life premiums for	1860	£73,150
Do.	1862	105,703
Do.	1864	152,159

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 1st January 1869.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE and LIFE.

HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 (Two Millions).

TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

CHAIRMAN—Bernard Hall, Esq.

DEPUTY CHAIRMEN—William Hind, Esq., Patrick Hunter, Esq.

John Bateson, Esq.	William Hickman, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.	R. W. Kelley, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq.	George B. Kerferd, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq.	Peter Maxwell, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.	Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
Robert C. Crosbie, Esq.	John T. Pagan, Esq.
William Dalgish, Esq.	Clare Sewell Read, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.	John Sharp, Esq.
William Forbes, Esq.	N. W. J. Strode, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.	J. B. Thomson, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.	C. J. Thomas, Esq.

H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.

ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER—Thomas Walton Thomson.
BANKERS—The Liverpool Commercial Bank, and the National Provincial Bank of England.
AUDITORS—Messrs. Harmood, Banner & Son, Accountants.
PHYSICIANS—James Turnbull, M.D., Liverpool; J. E. Pollock, M.D., London; F. S. Stedman, M.D., Bombay.

The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ.

For further information and particulars, and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances, apply to
LAWRENCE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868. Agents in Bombay.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, for FIRE, LIFE, and MARINE ASSURANCES.

Incorporated by Royal Charter A. D. 1722.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, Royal Exchange, London, E.
J. Alexander Hankey, Esq., Governor.
Bonamy Dobree, Esq., Sub-Governor.
Patrick F. Robertson, Esq., Deputy Governor.
John Lawrence, Esq., Secretary.
John Anthony Rucker, Esq., Underwriter.
Arthur H. Bailey, Esq., Actuary.
Thos. B. Bateman, Esq., Manager of the Fire Department.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurance on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

EAST INDIAN RATES FOR CIVILIANS,
Annual Premiums to Assure Rs. 1,000.

Age next birthday.	For the whole term of Life. With profits.	Without profits.	Age next birth day.	For the terms of one year and seven respectively. One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	38 11 4	33 13 4	35	29 6 0	30 0 0
30	40 0 0	36 0 0	40	30 0 0	31 13 4
40	48 14 0	44 0 0	45	34 12 0	38 3 4
50	64 2 0	57 11 4	50	39 10 8	43 13 0
60	92 0 0	82 12 8			

Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of property.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here or in London.

For further information and prospectuses apply to
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents London Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 7th December 1864.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in London and Calcutta 1834.

Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 64.
Subscribed Capital .... £ 500,000.
Paid-up Capital .... £ 50,000.
Invested Capital and accumulated assets...Rs. 84,37,750,
Of which Fifty-five Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.

A. Hay, Esq.	F. Tyrrell Leith, Esq.
E. Morriss, Esq.	and
H. G. Dunlop, Esq.	H. E. Bright, Esq.

AGENTS.—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
MEDICAL REFEREE.—Dr. F. S. Stedman.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1868, was 9,542 assuring...	£8,650,615- 8-11
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was	£1,693,344-18- 6
The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1868 were...	£843,755-15- 4

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 12th May 1868.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate	Rs. 480 0 0
And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit	" 240 0 0
Net Annual Premium...	Rs. 240 0 0
Or at the reduced English rate...	Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above...	" 123 0 0
Net Annual Premium...	Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THE SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participation Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, i. e., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000 when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate, so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

INSURANCE.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies against Fire on the usual terms.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

CHURCH of ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.—Established 1840.

Empowered by special Act of Parliament, 4 and 5 Vic., cap. XCII.
Capital One Million Sterling.
Life Assurances of every description granted.
Retiring Provision combined with Life Assurance.
Free Policies issued which can never altogether lapse through non-payment of Premium.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly quarterly, or monthly as desired.
Parsee and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to
Bombay, 18th May, 1869. REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

THE GUARDIAN FIRE and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1821.

Subscribed Capital, Two Millions.
11, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

DIRECTORS.
Chairman—William Steven, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—Frederick H. Janson, Esq.

Henry Hules Berens, Esq.	Richard M. Harvey, Esq.
Hy. Bonham Carter, Esq.	J. G. Hubbard, Esq.
Charles Wm. Curtis, Esq.	G. J. Shaw Lefevre, Esq.
Charles F. Devas, Esq.	John Martin, Esq.
Francis Hart Dyke, Esq.	Rowland Mitchell, Esq.
Sir W. R. Farquhar, Bart.	James Morris, Esq.
James Goodson, Esq.	Abram J. Robarts, Esq.
Archibald Hamilton, Esq.	Henry Vigne, Esq.
Thompson Hankey, Esq.	

Agents in Bombay, SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.
Bombay, 16th February 1869.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agent.

FURTHER REDUCTION in the RATES of FIRE INSURANCE.—The English Assurance Company, (being free from combination), issue Fire Policies at rates 20 per cent. below *all* and 25 to 30 per cent. below most, other Offices in Bombay.

LIFE RATES, which are also very moderate, apply to Europeans and Natives alike.

HILL, POLLOCK & Co., Agents.
6 Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle.

EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT,
For Life Assurance, Annuities, and Guarantee of Fidelity in Situations of Trust.
Chairman—General Sir Frederic Smith, K.H., F.R.S.
CHIEF OFFICES—17, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL.
Policies payable during life—Indisputable—Not liable to forfeiture.

THE ROYAL NAVAL, MILITARY, AND EAST INDIA LIFE DEPARTMENT affords Peculiar Advantages to Officers and others in the Navy, and Army, and Mercantile Marine.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Officers of the Army in India have the option of effecting Assurances at Civilian rates of premium.

The EUROPEAN Society is specially authorised by the Imperial Parliament to Guarantee the Fidelity of Government Officials.

NEW PREMIUM INCOME IN

1859, 1860, 1861	£101,000	average	per an.	£33,000
1862, 1863, 1864	£123,000	"	"	£41,000
1865, 1866, 1867	£180,745	"	"	£60,000

Annual Income exceeds £368,000.

The Annuity Tables, offering special advantages to Annuitants, and full particulars of the popular principles of this Society, will be found in the new Prospectus, which will be forwarded to Applicants Post Free.

AGENTS.

will find that they can readily do business, assisted by the peculiar advantages of this Institution.

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S. Cochrane, Esq., Manager, Agra Bank.
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Assistant Secretary,—C. J. WALLIS, Esq., F.S.S.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.

With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £650,000, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £3,500,000 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,375,000 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £45,337 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or other temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

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The London, Asiatic, and American Company (Limited).

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

AUCTION SALE of RANGOON RICE.

This day, Thursday, the 23rd instant, Messrs. Nusserwanjee, Culliandass and Co. will sell by public auction, at 1 o'clock P. M., at Carnac Bunder, on account of the concerned, the following damaged rice, landed ex Bhownuggur, from Rangoon.
B B—692—Bags of rice damaged by saltwater.
NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.
Bombay, 23rd September, 1869.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY.
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

This day, Thursday, the 23rd inst., at 3 P. M., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will submit to auction sale at the Colaba Bonde Ware-house, at the Victoria Bunder, where they may be seen fo three days previously to the day of sale.

250 casks Mersey Company's Portland cement.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On Monday, the 27th instant, Messrs. Crawford & Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms:—

10 bales grey shirtings.
3 do. T. cloth.
8 cases iron folding bedstead.
1 do. single and double guns.
1 do. percussion caps.
5 do. grass hooper springs.
1 do. letter paper.
2 bales brown paper.
2 do. demy printing paper.

TO LET.

The well-known house at Matheran, called the Wilderness delightfully situated comfortably furnished and in a very desirable and healthy locality. Rent for the season up to January Rs. 300 only.

Bombay, 23rd September, 1869. CRAWFORD & Co.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co
NOS. 12 AND 13, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable household furniture, a magnificent mahogany and a rosewood pianoforte, glass and porcelain ware, plated articles, &c., at No. 30, Falkland Road, immediately at the back of the Theatre House, Grant Road.

This day, Thursday, the 23rd instant, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. Dinshaw Hormusjee and Co. have been instructed to dispose of by public auction, at the above-mentioned place, the valuable household furniture, &c., of a gentleman (changing his residence) the same comprises, cut glass ware, dinner, tea and dessert sets, plated curry dishes, dish covers, cruet, egg, and pickle frames, salvers, candlesticks, spoons and forks, tea sets, &c., and the furniture all carved blackwood, such as circular and dining tables in 3 large pieces, 2 centre pieces and ends, sideboard, screens, teapoys, cupboards, conversation, sofa and reclining couches, drawing-room, prudieu, easy and arm chairs, handsome oval shaped pier tables, chiffoniers, 5 lights and single plated hanging argand lamps with drops, rich oil paintings in gilt frames, carpets, a magnificent mahogany cottage pianoforte, by Collard and Collard, one rosewood cottage piano, carved sofa and side tables, a mahogany slate bagatelle table with balls, and cues, iron 4 post bedsteads, dressing and wash-hand tables, toilet glasses, wardrobes, glass door, cupboard and presses, chest of drawers, an elegantly carved lady's writing cabinet, carved oval lady's work tables, vases and ornaments, a large camera by Horne and Thornthwaites, London, with Lenson stand, contractors tools, one small iron lathe complete, one iron saw, bench with saws, measuring five feet (counter gearing) fitted up as a general joiner, circular saws, a lot of circular saws 42 and 36 inches (new), copper cooking utensils, and dispense articles, a lot of coloured wall papers, books, &c.

Also, loose planks, boards, beams, &c., will be sold in small lots for the convenience of purchasers.

No catalogues and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, situate at Sootar Chawl Street, without the Fort of Bombay.

Notice is hereby given, that Messrs. Dinshaw Hormusjee & Co. will sell by public auction, on Monday, the 4th day of October next, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises, on account and at the risk of Thucker Nursey Humeer, the mortgagor, and by order of Mr. Lowjee Muncherjee Wadia, the mortgagee under the power of Sale reserved to him, the said Lowjee Muncherjee Wadia, the mortgagee, in a certain indenture of mortgage bearing date the 12th day of September 1867, made or expressed to be made between the said Thucker Nursey Humeer of the one part, and the said Lowjee Muncherjee Wadia of the other part:—all that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the two messuages, tenements, or dwelling house, hereditaments and premises thereon standing, situate, lying, and being in Sootar Chawl Street, without the Fort of Bombay, within the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, and fronting towards the south by the said Sootar Chawl Street, and containing by admeasurement 117 5-9 of square yards or thereabouts, and which the said premises are bounded on or towards the east by the house of Bhowan Torsey, on the west by the house of Adamjee Moolna Noorbhoy, on the north by the Sootar Chawl Street, and on the south by the house of Soonabye, registered in the books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 756, and are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates under No. 28.

Plan of the property, original deed of mortgagor, and the copy of the notice of demand of the mortgagor's debt can be seen at the auction rooms.

The particulars and conditions of sale will be made known at the time of sale. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of purchase.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

One new teakwood gig, copper-fastened, expressly built for the owner's use by a European Boat-builder, length 26 feet, beam 5½ feet, depth 2½ to 3 inches, with oars, complete.
3 gold open-face watches.
1 large English cooking stove.
A few barrels of Tennent's pale ale.
Guinness's stout in quarts.
Pale sherry and Madeira in cases.
Scotch whiskey in cases of 1 dozen each
Cases of Castillon brandy.
English white towels of sizes.
Boxes of fresh brown bar soaps.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 23rd September, 1869.

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